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PACIFISTS TO TRY TO STOP WAR MEASURES

W. J. Bryan, David Starr Jordan and Louis Lochner to Lead Peace Forces—Campaign Against Drastic Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A strong effort is to be made next week by the pacifists to prevent the carrying out of the Government's international policy.

David Starr Jordan and Louis Lochner of the Emergency Peace Committee are coming to Washington to command these forces. William Jennings Bryan, it is understood, will be here.

The activities of the pacifists, especially the efforts they are planning to confuse the issue at a time of a great national crisis, are amazing to officials here. That the enterprise in which they are engaged is intended to be patriotic so far as they can see it there seems to be no question, but from the standpoint of officials who are engaged in preparing for national defense no other effect of the activities of these people can be seen than the aiding of the cause of Germany.

The intention is to try to influence members of Congress with letters and telegrams from every section of the United States in the effort to create the impression that the country is not in favor of warlike action. The platform on which these people are working includes the following:

First—That the vesting in Congress of the sole power to declare war should not in any way be rendered formal or illusory.

Second—That there should be no declaration of the existence of a state of war without a vote of Congress to that effect.

Third—That Congress should neither declare war, nor declare the existence of a state of war, without considering the result of a previous advisory popular referendum.

Sentiment among the members already is that Congress will do its constitutional duty, and as for a referendum, all the members come fresh from their districts and are familiar with the prevailing sentiment in their home sections. The administration has had abundant cause to believe that the country stands solidly behind its present attitude.

STRIKERS AT BARROW PROMISED A HEARING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Edward Carson has sent an appeal to Barrow pointing out the serious effect of the strike upon the output of shells for the Navy and adding that the Government have promised the men arbitration and a decision within a week if they return to work at once.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The steady pressure of the Allies on the Hindenburg line is being maintained. To the north the English are steadily biting into the Arras salient, and are closing on the great railway center of Cambrai along the road from Arras, the road from Bapaume, and the road from Peronne. During the last 24 hours they have straightened out their own front here, which now runs from Roisel on the southern road from Peronne to Cambrai, through Longuesves, Liercourt and Nurlu, upon the more northern road between Peronne and Cambrai, thence through Eaucourt to Beaumont, just south of the road from Bapaume to Cambrai, and then north again through Lagnicourt, along the edge of the salient, till it reaches Bovelles, midway on the road from Arras to Bapaume, and so joins their own old front before Arras. Meanwhile General Nivelle is slowly but steadily driving his wedge between La Fère and Laon, and in spite of the tremendous strength of the country round Coucy-le-Château and the forest of Gohain is pressing steadily forward.

Many Unionists are, however, strongly opposed to Mr. Asquith's resolution and may even press the matter to division. It is regarded, however, as incumbent on the Government to accept the resolution. They are in a dilemma. They must either simply revise the old register or create a new register on a new basis. The former scheme is admitted to be impossible. As to the latter, a new basis for the register can only be reached by agreement and the Speaker's conference report represents the basis agreed on by all parties. Hence it would be difficult for the Government to get past it even if they so desired, but the fact that a Conservative member of the Ministry will second Mr. Asquith shows they have no such desire.

An amendment, moved by hostile Unionists, will urge the obtaining of an immediate register and provision of means of voting for soldiers and sailors. It will be seen that the prospects for woman suffrage are good, as the bill based on Mr. Asquith's resolution will be backed by the Government and will, therefore, pass the House of Lords.

FRENCH 1918 CLASS CALLED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies has voted, by 432 votes to 39, the incorporation of the 1918 class on the dates demanded by the War Minister, namely, between April 12 and 15.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Bolívar statue to be presented by Venezuela to City of New York

MR. ASQUITH TO CALL FOR NEW FRANCHISE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—An important debate will take place in the House of Commons today when Mr. Asquith will move a resolution urging the Government to introduce a bill embodying the franchise compromise achieved by the Speaker's conference representing all parties. Walter Long will support the resolution.

It is expected the Prime Minister will personally state the Government's readiness to introduce a bill if the resolution is passed, but such bill, it is understood, will not embody proportional representation. Proportional representation for towns was one of the unanimous recommendations of the Speaker's conference, all its recommendations being in fact unanimous except the proposal for woman suffrage, which was passed by a majority, and which Mr. Asquith will recommend should be embodied in the bill. The veto on proportional representation will be regretted by many politicians in all parties.

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ARGENTINE TRADE BOARD IN SPAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Following the appointment of a Commercial Attaché by Spain, to be attached to the Spanish Embassy in Buenos Aires, it is now reported that an Argentine Chamber of Commerce is about to be established in Madrid, the object being to foment closer commercial relations between the two countries.

GAS HEARING POSTPONED

The Massachusetts Senate Ways and Means Committee today postponed to tomorrow forenoon the hearing on the bill to establish a commission to consider the advisability of the State's owning and operating all gas companies. The committee heard Senator Hastings of Berkshire in support of the resolve for a commission to revise the dog laws, especially with reference to the protection of sheep.

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Diagram of scene of continued French success on the western front.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by wireless to Sayville)—Last night's Army headquarters report says:

Western front: Because of the rainy weather on the western front the fighting activity continued small. On the roads from Bapaume northwestward engagements occurred on the outpost

(Continued on page six, column three)

HOSPITAL SHIP ASTURIAS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Germany Carries Out Threat, Claiming Great Britain Used Red Cross for War Purposes

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty have made public announcement of the loss of the Asturias, a British hospital ship, the torpedoing of which was known to many people last Wednesday. The Asturias was steaming with all the navigating lights and the proper distinguishing Red Cross signs brilliantly illuminated when she was torpedoed without warning on the night of March 20.

Twenty of the crew and 11 of the medical services are definitely lost, while nine of the crew, including the stewardess and three medical services, including a female staff nurse, are missing. Twenty-two of the crew and 17 of the medical services are injured.

The torpedoing of the Asturias has been noted by the Admiralty in the list of U-boat achievements and hence, presumably, the publication of the report.

The Asturias was torpedoed about midnight, the torpedo striking the vessel's quarter, damaging the rudder and going off to the engine room, damaging the machinery and putting out the lights everywhere throughout the vessel. Patrol boats arrived in reply to distress signals and towed in the boat with the survivors, between 300 and 400 being landed.

Before the torpedoing the vessel had landed some 900 patients. It will be recalled that the Asturias was attacked off Havre on Feb. 1, 1915, torpedoed missing.

Germany's intention to wage war on hospital ships was announced on Feb. 1 last, the reason given being that Germany had conclusive proof the hospital ships were used for war purposes. Germany also alleged she had placed these proofs before her opponents through the usual diplomatic channels, a statement which has been contradicted by every one concerned. Great Britain on her part announced that the carrying out of the threat would be followed by immediate re-prisals.

DRINKING DRIVER LAW WEAKENED BY AMENDMENT

Lawyers Agree That Proposed Change Now in Massachusetts Legislature Would Defeat the Very Aim of the Statute

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature who have endeavored in past years to build up a law that will protect the public against motorists driving under the influence of liquor are deeply stirred over the bill recently reported by the Roads and Bridges Committee which, if enacted, they feel will "let down the bars" for drunken automobileists and make it much harder to secure convictions in the courts.

The condition which would result if the bill became law is said to be this: According to the interpretation of present law, it is only necessary to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the motorist was operating his car "while under the influence of liquor"; if the bill becomes law, it will be necessary to prove that the defendant was operating "while under the influence of liquor AND while incapable of operating such a vehicle with safety to himself or the public."

The law now reads: "Whoever upon any way operates an automobile or motorcycle recklessly, or while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or so that the lives or safety of the public may be in danger . . . shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$200 or by imprisonment for not less than two weeks or more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, except that for a second offense of operating an automobile or motorcycle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor a person shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than 30 days nor more than two years."

The new bill as reported changes the word "or" to "and" and lawyers say that it will often be extremely difficult to present the actual legal evidence which the court requires that the operator was "incapable of operating" "with safety to himself or the public."

Hence, whereas it is necessary now to prove but one point, it will be necessary in future, say these lawyers, to prove two things against the defendant point may often be practically impossible, whereas there is plenty of evidence that he was under the influence of liquor and a menace to pedestrians and other autoists.

The Massachusetts Senate Ways and Means Committee today postponed to tomorrow forenoon the hearing on the bill to establish a commission to consider the advisability of the State's owning and operating all gas companies. The committee heard Senator Hastings of Berkshire in support of the resolve for a commission to revise the dog laws, especially with reference to the protection of sheep.

(Continued on page six, column two)

NINTH REGIMENT, M. N. G., RECEIVES ORDERS FOR DUTY

Colonel Logan Says Every Company Has Been Placed —

Watertown Arsenal Commandant Announces Contingent

Colonel Edward L. Logan, commanding the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, announced this morning that he has received orders for "immediate distribution" of every company in the regiment and that the entire regiment, as soon as its members have been sworn in by Federal officers today, will go on active duty "somewhere in Massachusetts." Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A., assisted by other officers, began mustering in Boston members of the regiment at noon today. The East Armory became a scene of great activity when the orders were given out.

Statements regarding the movements of bodies of troops have been prohibited by order of the War Department under the new regulations of strict censorship. It was possible, however, for a statement to be made by Col. Tracy C. Dickson, commanding of the Watertown Arsenal to the effect that part of the National Guard will go on duty as guards at the arsenal immediately after their muster roll is completed. According to Col. Dickson, who has asked for two companies of guardsmen to supplement the company of regulars now on duty guarding the grounds, a detachment from the East Armory will arrive at the arsenal by street cars and will be met at the main gate by the commandant himself who will then escort them to their camp ground, now being prepared along the reservation. The guards on duty at Watertown will be under supervision of Maj. H. S. Morse of the Ordnance Department.

Suitable camp accessories are being secured for the arsenal guardsmen, and the camp, as well as the grounds, will be under heavy armed guard. A close chain of sentries will surround the gates. Sidewalks along the reservation will be closed to pedestrians and every man from colonel down to civilians must have a photographic pass in order to approach the grounds.

According to Colonel the arsenal has never been so busy since the Spanish-American war, and this will be the first time it has ever been under so large a guard. In addition to the armed men the grounds are being brilliantly illuminated by powerful electric lights on high poles set in a triangle around the grounds, the poles being 100 feet apart.

While the regiment was lining up, ready to go into action, a requisition for \$750,000 worth of equipment to outfit the Massachusetts troops at war strength was on its way to the military bureau of the War Department from the office of Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Sargent, United States property and disbursing officer at Boston. The requisition calls for everything needed by the soldiers from underclothing to artillery and tents.

Yesterday 1000 sets of rifles, blankets and pairs of shoes were added to the stock of the National Guard of Massachusetts. This equipment arrived Monday.

According to incomplete figures available this morning it was estimated that nearly 2000 men enrolled and enlisted for service in Boston yesterday. More men were taken into Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and reserve forces than ever before in a single day in time of peace, according to recruiting officers.

Men in service at the Charlestown Navy Yard sent out recruiting parties, and a fleet of automobiles, including those of the Women's Reserve Corps Company A, was assisting both land and water arms of the service to gain enlistments.

Under the supervision of officers of

(Continued on page five, column four)

NEW DISCIPLINE SYSTEM FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY

General Alexieff's Plan Gives Representation to Officers and Men of Each Regiment

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—General Brusiloff personally received the oath of his troops of allegiance to the Provisional Government. Afterwards General Brusiloff was carried shoulder high to his headquarters.

At Kieff, General Ivanoff, who

made a gallant but futile effort to

get through to Petrograd with troops

at the height of the revolution, in

support of the Tsar has been placed

under demobilization.

General Alexieff, who is in chief

command, has acted at once with a

view to securing a new but equally

efficient system of discipline in his

armies. Each regiment or unit elects

a committee, including officers and

men, who will act under the chief

committee of elected officers and the

men attached to the staffs on the

different fronts and also to head-

quarters

HOW BRITAIN BEARS STRAIN OF U-BOAT WAR

Word Picture of Conditions at Mersey Docks Given in First of Series of Articles on Visit to Britain's Maritime Centers

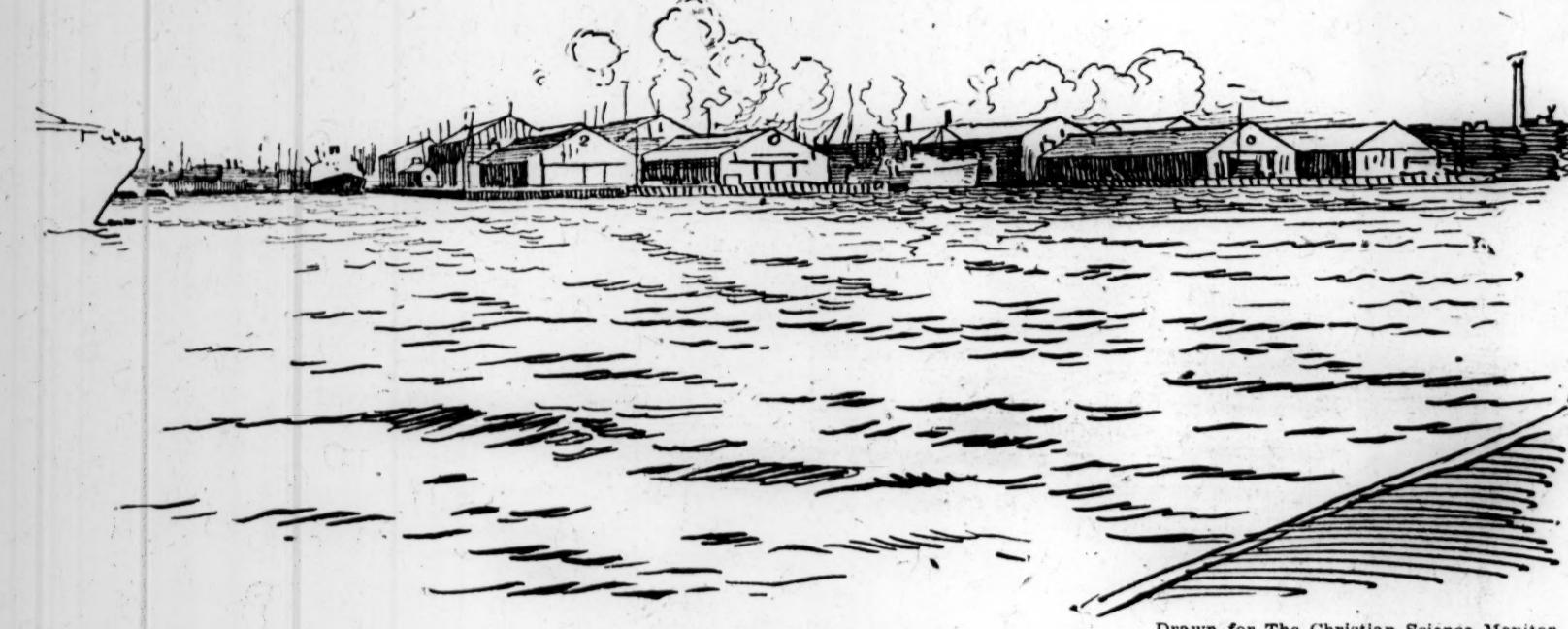
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Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—How does British business and especially shipping business bear itself under the unprecedented strain of the German submarine campaign? To satisfy himself on this point, the writer lately, at the invitation of the British Government, visited the maritime centers of Liverpool, Manchester and London, to see, and to draw his own inferences. Figures are on the whole comforting to the Entente but sombre figures in the newspapers might not preclude gloomy faces in English ports. The Admiralty reported one week that 2280 vessels over 100 tons had entered United Kingdom ports and 2261 had left during the week. Of these 15 over and six under 1600 tons, had been sunk. Twelve had fought the submarines and escaped; four British fishing vessels had gone down. Next week it reported that the arrivals of merchant vessels over 100 tons of all nationalities were 2528 and the sailings 2477. Fourteen vessels over and nine under 1600 tons had been sunk. Twelve had fought and escaped and three fishing vessels had been lost. These were not immediately alarming figures and the second week was an improvement on the first. But the question remained—how did Manchester, Liverpool and London look?

London docks are, of course, the clearing house of the world. Liverpool is England's western doorway to the resources and supplies of the whole world. Manchester is a great inland port, connected by its shipping lines with the Baltic, Canada, the United States, the Mexican Gulf, South America, Australia, India, the Mediterranean, the Continent and last but not unimportant the other ports of England. From every quarter, by every route, the wheat and meat and sugar, the cotton, the petroleum, the rubber and the other supplies of the world stream to these ports. By visible and invisible links they are closely bound up with the world overseas, and if these links were seriously or effectively cut, the fact would be apparent, even to the passing visitor. But the grass will not grow awhile on the quays of these ports. Admittedly a quick tour of inspection of the docks of Liverpool does not tell one everything. One longs ardently to return later, full of searching questions, when one has adjusted the confused impression left on one's thoughts and grasped how much there is to learn. It is nonetheless useful if only to check and illuminate those facts and figures which contain the real truth of the possibilities of the supersubmarine campaign. The great office of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board presented no outward and visible sign that the trade of Liverpool was suffering.

The most significant hint of war was to be found in the disappearance of men from the minor and major posts in the board offices and the prevalent atmosphere of femininity. Lift girls, girl sailors, messengers, lady clerks and secretaries "carrying on" till the days of peace. Everywhere was the same bustle—distinctly meaning business—which prevailed in happier days. The officials presented no sign of the gloom which would more become them if the optimism of the German press were justified—though the optimism of German papers as to the submarine is no more or less reprehensible than the optimism of all belligerent newspapers, in which optimism and pessimism take the place of detachment and the judicial attitude. It may, of course, be that the officials dissembled. If so the dissembling was on a wholesale scale and extended not only to the seamen, skippers, and business men of Liverpool with whom the representative of The Christian Science Monitor conversed, but to those of Manchester and London as well.

On its way along the north bank of the river, after it had passed the long quay on the Liverpool side, the tug on which the writer made his voyage of discovery drew into the side and he made his way up a ladder to the quay above and through a medley of packing cases, motor cars and so forth to one of the great landing sheds belonging to the board. One need not specify the name of the vessel unloading on the other side of the quay. It was a "household word" in peace time. Today it keeps its name but has somewhat changed its character. Only the day before it had passed through the blockade—without seeing the blockade—and was busy unloading a cargo of munitions and grain and other food with a sort of hospitable generosity that tended to restore the optimism disturbed by the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George. Surveying the scene from the upper story of the great double-story sheds, one noticed a ceaseless yellow stream of grain traveling from the hold of the ship along what seemed clearly an "endless" band into a barge alongside. The squads of men hauling heavy motor cars from the deck on to the quay knew that some alien motor car manufacturer had had a good contract and into the shed there had already been unloaded from the hold of the ship thousands of cases of rifles, empty shell cases and other supplies. The second floor of the shed was itself a discouraging sight for any enemy of Britain, though here food and other supplies and not material of war were predominant. On the deck and on



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester ship canal

UNITED STATES FUTURE TRADE NOT IN DANGER

Interests Can Be Safeguarded Against Hostile Economic Alliances, Says Student of the Tariff Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be such great need for reconstruction in the international trade situation after the war that the United States cannot be ignored and its commerce cannot be seriously hampered without serious reaction upon those responsible for preferential agreements, says G. E. Roberts, assistant to the president of the National City Bank. The talk of economic alliances, he thinks, are by no means to be neglected, but he does not see any reason for doubting that if the interests of the United States are intelligently handled they can be well safeguarded.

In a forthcoming issue of The Americas Mr. Roberts discusses this subject as follows:

"After reciprocity upon the most favorable basis within the British Empire there is in contemplation reciprocity among the Allies upon a basis more favorable than the relations with neutrals, and finally, if the original scheme of the Paris conference is adhered to, trade with nations that have been neutral during the war will be on a more favorable basis than with enemy nations.

"When the whole plan is adopted, the United Kingdom will thus have at least four sets of import duties in effect at the same time, and according to the preferences will buy wheat first from the colonies, then from Russia, and presumably complete its requirements from Argentina and the United States.

"France, according to the scheme, would look first to Russia and then to Argentina and the United States, while neutrals and enemy countries would look directly to Argentina and the United States, unless they had a customs alliance of their own. Except as the production of wheat might be stimulated by these preferential measures to supply a particular demand, the price might not be affected; but in products where substitution was not so easy prices would be disturbed and consumers would pay for the disturbance.

"Taxes upon raw materials entering England would affect the industries unfavorably, at least until England was independent of outside supplies. By the time that point was reached manufacturers in other countries, by virtue of the advantage over British manufacturers in obtaining these materials, would be ready to relieve the latter of trade outside the Empire, and as a net result the total of British trade might be considerably reduced.

"A variety of raw materials is very abundant in many industries. A preference to colonial products would tend to concentrate British consumption upon those products and to direct competing products to other markets. It would tend to narrow the choice or increase the costs of British industry.

"In short, although it may be important as a safeguard against weakness in time of war for the British Empire to become self-sufficient, at least as to materials of vital importance, it is quite certain that every attempt to curtail its purchases from other countries will also tend to restrict its sales to other countries. The chief advantage of the protection policy to the United States has been in stimulating immigration to man the new industries developed here, but from what countries do the British colonies expect to stimulate immigration?

"Great Britain's trade is vastly wider than her dominions, and, while the latter are capable of supporting a greatly increased population, it will be a long time before they will be able to compensate for the loss of outside trade. Whenever England begins artificially to increase the cost of her manufactures by paying bounties upon colonial materials or colonial food supplies, she is bound to weaken her position for trade with the rest of the world."

SHIP REGISTRY TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three American schooners now in British waters have been granted permission by the Shipping Board to transfer to foreign registry and engage in trade on that side of the Atlantic so as to avoid the dangers of the long voyage home. They are the *Rebecca M. Walls*, *Edward G. Hight* and *Mattie Newman*. These fluctuations of trade represent, no doubt, the effect of the sub-

FREEDOM WILL KEEP JEWS IN RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Causes of Emigration Expected to Disappear With Ending of Oppression and Through Abolition of the Pale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Effect of the changes in Russia on the Jews in the West, as well as in Russia, is considered in the current American Jewish Chronicle, which says that the causes of emigration, political, economical, religious, social and cultural oppression, will disappear on the day the Russian Jews are given their freedom, emigration will then mechanically come to a stop, and it is even to be expected that a large number of Russian Jews in America, England and France will return to Russia.

"Through the abolition of the pale of settlement," continues the editorial, "the Russian Jews, instead of going to America, will spread all over the Russian Empire and help develop its resources. New Jewish communities will spring up in the interior of Russia, and many an old community will pass away.

"The new Jewish community will have to intensify its educational activities. Jewishness in the town of the pale may often be possible without much knowledge of Judaism, but non-Jewish surroundings in the new community will, as is the case in Western Europe, and partly in this country, require intensified interest in matters Jewish.

"These new communities will have to establish new religious, charitable and social institutions. Inasmuch as Russian Jewry has been pauperized by the war, some one will have to advance the money. Here the question of a Jewish loan comes up and must be solved. Should the Russian authorities not be in a position to do so, American Jewry will have to raise a Jewish loan.

"The Russian Jews will quickly wit-

ness economic and social changes in their life. A great number of Jews, we hope, will take to agriculture, and the Government will, no doubt, support Jewish agriculture. The number of Jewish laborers will decrease, while that of Jewish mechanics will increase and a Jewish middle class will be the result of Jewish commercial and industrial activities in the interior of Russia.

"The emancipation of Russian Jewry in the century of national idealism and of national rights will have other results than had the emancipation of Western Jewry in a century of individual rights.

"The cessation of emigration from Eastern Europe will preserve the Jewish center in the East; the East will retain its Jewish hegemony, while the Western European and American Jewries living on immigration from the East for the last three or four decades will have to reorganize their Jewish life in such a manner as to be able to preserve it without a steady influx from the East."

ILLINOIS UNIVERSAL TRAINING SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Universal military training was endorsed by the Illinois Senate in adopting without dissent a resolution urging Illinois members of Congress to use all efforts to establish such a system.



Why I Sell Stein-Bloch Clothes

SOME clothes-makers concentrate upon fabrics; some upon tailoring; some upon style. Stein-Bloch is the only Tailoring Institution I know which concentrates equally upon all three—Fabric, Tailoring, Style.

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desserts, frozen

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frostings and con-

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IRISH POINT OF VIEW ON NEW TILLAGE RULES

Rt. Hon. Walter McMurrough
Kavanagh Expresses Opinion
With Regard to Compulsory
Tillage Regulations in Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In reply to an inquiry made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to the new compulsory tillage regulations in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Walter McMurrough Kavanagh, chairman of the Carlow County Council, expressed his views as follows: In considering these new tillage regulations and the possible inconvenience, if not hardships, which they entail on some individuals, one must keep in view the reason which makes them necessary. As Mr. T. W. Russell said lately, "The Government have not brought in these regulations for the fun of the thing," but because unless there is a large increase in the food supply produced in this country, there will be a great shortage of it very soon, and consequent distress. It is a case of absolute necessity, not of choice or convenience, or so forth. That is the only way to look at it.

These regulations will not entail hardship on large landlords, any more than on any one else; if they were doing their duty as residents in the country, they have already been tilling a certain proportion of their land, and they will, therefore, have the farm implements and horses requisite for this extra tillage. If they did not do their duty in the past, then the sooner they are compelled to do it the better. But as a rule resident landlords have been good tillers of the soil and they will carry out these new regulations faithfully. The same remark applies to the small farmer. If he has tillies a portion of his land in the past, he will feel it no great inconvenience in the future to increase it by 10 per cent.

The labor question is undoubtedly a difficulty, but even it has been greatly exaggerated. Recruiting has had its effect on the number of farm laborers. They have done very well in this war and have responded in good numbers to the call of duty. But their ranks had been depleted very much before the war broke out. As a class they have been badly paid and badly housed (the latter has, to a great extent been remedied in the last few years), but their wages have remained low and inadequate, and consequently anyone who could go away into the towns or emigrated. Agricultural employers said that they could not give better wages on account of the bad prices for farm produce—that was in pre-war times. But since then, prices for all farm produce have risen to an abnormal level, but still the laborer's wages remained the same, whilst the price of the food that he had to buy had risen 20 per cent or even 25 per cent. How he was able to live and support his family was a mystery. No wonder, then, that the laborer has now practically struck and demanded higher wages. He is essential to the carrying out of these tillage regulations and to the increase of the food supply, and it is right that he should receive a fair living wage. But he should not ask too much—it he oversteps the limit, bringing about, as he can do, the breakdown of tillage altogether, the shortage of food will bring us to the verge of famine, and he will feel that the most of all.

This great and terrible war has brought much distress and many privations, but if, as a result, tillage is brought back to Ireland, as it used to be, and, with it, the improvement in the payment and condition of the agricultural laborer, there will be some rebate from all that has been lost. It is no time to introduce controversial questions, but this is an economic one; Ireland had become, as a result of England's adoption of her—so-called—free trade policy, a land of herds and sheep-dogs, of great grass ranches and ruined houses. Cultivation of the soil, owing to foreign competition, had become unprofitable, and as a natural consequence, the laborer had disappeared from the country; so tillage became more and more impracticable, and Ireland turned herself into a stock-rearing country. The demand for the dividing up of these great grass tracts from which bona fide demesne lands should be excluded, call it political agitation or what you like, is a just and a sound economic one. What the large landholder, through lack of labor, cannot do, the small occupier, with his family to help him, can do, and will do. He is essential to the food supply of the country, if we are ever to become self-supporting. He has his right to his place and share in our economic system of the future, and whatever brings him into our deserted midst, whether it be war, necessity, or public opinion, will be doing a good day's work for Ireland.

Meantime, with the guarantee to the farmer of a good price for all his produce for the next five years, he should be able to give a fair wage to his laborer, to earn a good profit for himself, and at the same time to increase the food supply of the country to a very marked extent. But to those who throw difficulties in the way, to those who grumble and growl, and, above all, to those who try to evade these regulations, let it be said, once and for all, "It is not a question of choice, but of necessity."

Farmer's Comments

How Regulations Appear to an Irish Landowner
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The tillage ques-



Mt. Ararat

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A JOURNEY TO THE BATTLEFIELD

Special written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the day of my journey to the battlefield, in the month of January, 1915, I was passing gigantic Mt. Ararat. How swiftly the light shadows came and went along its titanic front. Then pictures of past ages flashed up in my thoughts in the presence of this grand old landmark living down through so many years.

I found myself on the battlefield in the Tigris region, after the great victory against the Turkish forces at Dilmun. Then we pushed forward to Mush Valley, and we set about to save the 20,000 Armenians in the Sason District.

Suddenly a telegram was received by our army headquarters ordering us to retreat at once with all civilians, mostly women and children. But I know that there was no need of this retreating. This calamity was the result of orders received from General Moskovitch. I do not believe that this telegram was from Petrograd or from the chief headquarters in Caucasus; because the Armenians always have been loyal to the Russian Government. Therefore the Government looks upon the Armenians as loyal citizens of the Empire, as they always have been and always will be. And it was later found that no Turkish force was behind us. Aug. 15 we began to retreat with our refugees towards Russia from the District of Van. I shall not tell about all the misery we experienced on that march, but it can be easily imagined what a great deal of suffering there was. About Aug. 26, with all the exhausted crowd, we came in sight of Mt. Ararat, on the south side. I began to gaze upon this symbol of Armenia. She is silent now, mourning for the suffering of the people of Armenia's race, seeming to cry out, "O my people, once more are you trampled beneath the cruel feet of the Mohammedans."

Since the beginning of the war the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, has delivered many speeches about conditions in Europe, especially about small nations. I have followed his speeches very carefully, and he has not said a word about Armenia. He has spoken about Belgium, justifying German destruction of that country. He has talked about Northern France, and about Poland, Rumania and Serbia. The Chancellor, under stress from the neutral world, has even felt sorry for the Belgians, and offered to restore them to statehood. But nothing in all his addresses about Armenia! Why has he not mentioned her fate? It is because he cannot. A few years ago the Kaiser was head of a peace conference, and known to the whole world as a lover of peace. Yet the preparedness did not stop all the same. The Chancellor's master in statecraft, Bismarck, supported the Turks. In 1896 the Kaiser went to Constantinople to see his brother sovereign, Sultan Hamid. The memory of the Armenians massacres had not been forgotten in the streets of Constantinople, and the Kaiser walked over it as he came to shake hands with the Sultan. Then the Kaiser planned the Bagdad railroad, and prepared for the war.

There are very few things about agriculture that the farmers of County Dublin need to learn. The Christian Science Monitor informant remarked in conclusion. The Scotsmen who have migrated to this country, and have settled in the eastern counties, are quite able to cope with some extra tillage, but in the south and west, where store-raising has been a profitable and easy way of making money, stores are scarce. We will all try to help and not hinder the Government in the endeavor to produce more food, he declared, for that is the present need.

MINERS AND MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A travelling medical board has visited all the collieries in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire in order to examine the men who have entered the mines since August, 1915. Of those examined it is stated that 85 per cent are fit for active service. The local miners associations have expressed themselves as strongly opposed to the withdrawal of more men from the mines, the bulk of the men up to the age of 31 having already been released, and it is stated that if any more are taken it will seriously affect the output. The miners have also passed a resolution protesting against the employment of women as surface workers.

WORKERS' REVIEW OF GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Grundstein, the official organ of the German Bricklayers Union, recently published the following review of the German food problem from the standpoint of the working classes:

Already last winter there was a scarcity of almost all foodstuffs; this winter the scarcity has increased and become almost unbearable. The cause of this in the first place—apart from the blockade of Germany by England—was the thoroughly bad potato harvest. When in the autumn of last year potato rations were introduced, we all considered that 1½ pounds a day, and two pounds for those engaged in heavy manual labor, was the least that the population could do in view of the scarcity of other foodstuffs. Even at that time, however, the stocks of potatoes proved to be so small that it was only possible to fix the average ration at one pound, with 1½ pounds for producers and two pounds for manual laborers. Since then these ra-

tions have had to be further reduced, first to three-quarters of a pound and now to only one-quarter of a pound a day. The poor have, therefore, been almost totally deprived of the last foodstuff with which they could still satisfy themselves in all emergencies. French turnips are supposed to serve as a substitute for potatoes, but they do not, of course, especially as the fat necessary for cooking them has been lacking for months.

In the autumn the distribution of larger quantities of barley and oat preparations was promised. The expectations we entertained on the strength of these promises were very modest from the outset; but the quantity of products of this kind offered for sale so far falls far below our most modest expectations. It is little better than nothing at all. The position as far as quantity is concerned, is no better with regard to pastry, cakes, and so on. Is it really possible that more of these wares cannot be made available for the population? It should be remembered that pulse is as good as lacking altogether, that cabbages and other vegetables are very scarce and dear, and that the supply of bread and potatoes is quite inadequate. It is impossible, naturally, to distribute more than should now be forthcoming in view of the great potato scarcity. There should also be a serious re-examination of the question as to whether more meat and fat could not be provided. . . . Food without fat does not satisfy . . . and matters will be still worse if bread is now to be ejected out with turnips.

The position with regard to our fish supply is thoroughly gloomy. So long as there were no maximum prices—in Hamburg at least—there were always fish to be had, even though at exorbitant prices. Since the fish supply has been "regulated," however, fish has practically disappeared from the market. There has been no carp or other fresh water fish for a long time, and now there is an absence of salt water fish, also. . . . How do we stand with regard to jam? In the autumn the greater part of the fruit crop was commanded on the ground that the army and the population must be adequately provided with jam. Is it possible that the present supply is considered adequate? It cannot be.

Here also, of course, it is impossible to hand out more than is available; but that will not enlighten us as to why more cannot be handed out. Neither will it enlighten us as to why more milk cannot be produced than the quantity delivered to the towns today. And it is the same with many other things. During the period between Dec. 20 and Jan. 10, 20 per cent of the stock of preserved asparagus and beans is said to have been bought up by dealers. By the afternoon of Dec. 20 there were no more preserves to be had in Hamburg. Where did they go to? None of those whom we inquired had any.

PROGRESS MADE IN TRADE OF BURMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma.—Sir Harcourt Butler, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, was present at the annual dinner of the Rangoon Trades Association on Jan. 19. Reference was made to the great progress which had been made in the past years under his honor's jurisdiction. In his reply the Lieutenant-Governor said: "Government officials unadvised can only do half work. If we have been able to achieve anything of importance in the past year, it is because we have, combined and worked together, officials and nonofficials. I welcome this combination and it is my earnest desire that it will continue, because it is on a special and outstanding degree that the early realization of Burma's destinies depends." He then referred to the development of the wolfram industry which, in the past year, had increased its exports from 2600 to 3800 tons. He hoped for greater improvements during the coming year, and in addition to necessity for cooperation, he laid stress on a need for imagination and faith.

Those who have felt the vague distance, and gulf of aloofness which so long has seemed to separate the Indian civilian from the trader or manufacturer will welcome the Lieutenant-Governor's speech as setting an official seal on progress, and pointing the way to a new regime.

PLOWS PROPOSED TO AID PANAMA CROP RAISERS

Primitive Method of Planting and Cultivating Used in Canal Zone—Opportunity for Trade in Implements

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—There is a good opportunity for manufacturers of disc and other heavy plows to promote trade here by getting some examples of what their machines can do before the eyes of the people on land along the canal. One field of 50 acres turned up with a 10-inch disk plow and planted in corn somewhere along the line of the Panama Railway would be a revelation.

There is not a plowed field in sight of the railway or the canal along the 50-mile stretch of the Zone.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has traveled extensively over Panama during seven years and has seen only one plow in that time. This one was on an American coconut plantation, operated by Charles M. Brown, a young Baltimorean, who had the best place on the isthmus, for which he was paid about \$400 an acre under the expropriation proceedings. Mr. Brown believed that plowing would pay, and he proved it, but his example has not been followed so far.

There are several reasons for this condition of affairs. One of them is that people manage to exist by the primitive methods in vogue since Balboa's day. The conventional way of raising crops here is to cut off a forest during the dry season, leaving large logs, stumps and much debris on the ground. The virgin soil is usually fertile enough for a few seasons. Then the planting is done in July or August. Often a sharpened stake is used to make holes in the ground, into which the seed corn, or bean, or rice, is dropped. Yams and potatoes are planted with the help of a hoe. The machete is then used to clear the bushes and weeds which spring up, this being done about three times in the season, but it is stopped a month before harvest, and one has to hunt around among bushes and stumble over logs and stumps to find the corn to gather it.

The Kaiser referred to the production of "Könige," in Berlin, and then pointed out to the poet what an inexhaustible source of literary inspiration there was in the German past, in which lay concealed a mass of treasure that had not yet been drawn upon. "From my earliest youth," he said, "I have been followed by a group of figures which call for elaboration by a poet. The first is the East-Goth King Theodoric, who is but an episodic figure in the last part of Hebbel's 'Nibelungen.' The second is the product of a later time, Frederick II (the 'Wonder of the World,' and the most brilliant of the Hohenstaufen) one of the most creative and interesting of men, whose greatness is by no means recognized. Then, above all, there is Charles V. Imagine a meeting between him and Martin Luther. Is not that one of those permanent contrasts which also achieve a permanent effect on the stage?" Then after a brief silence the Kaiser said slowly and quietly: "If those two, Charles and Luther, had really met, who knows where the German people would stand today."

And then he went on to speak of his part in the German peace move, and of the submarine war.

NEW JUDGE FOR EAST AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced that Mr. Thomas Doveton Maxwell, Legal Adviser, Nigeria, has been appointed a judge of the High Court of East Africa.

WE ARE ready with your spring shoes when you want them. But more than that, we are ready with shoes of the assured quality you have always found here. It has been no small achievement, under present conditions, to assemble so great a variety of good shoes as our spring stock offers. This year, in particular, is a good time to buy at Alexander's.

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MORE NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTS ARE ORDERED OUT

GUARD READY FOR ACTUAL WAR SERVICE

General Logan of Pennsylvania Tells National Association of Effects of Border Training on Militiamen

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An army of 150,000 men, the National Guard of the United States, is awaiting the summons. As a unit, the National Guard is better fitted for actual war service than at any time since the volunteers were mustered out after the Civil War, commanding officers of the different organizations assert. Scores of high officers of Guard organizations from every State in the Union are here today for the sessions of the National Guard Association convention.

"Our so-called 'second line of defense' is ready to jump into the first line. They are ready as they have never been before," said General Albert J. Logan of the Pennsylvania National Guard today.

On the Mexican border General Logan commanded the second brigade of Pennsylvania infantry and saw 40,000 guardsmen from 11 other states being put through their training. He speaks with authority on the general condition of the guard.

"In addition to the regulars, we now have a real army of more than 150,000 men ready at an instant's notice for any sort of service. From the physical standpoint they could not be in better shape. Every man is hard and ready for a hundred mile hike under full pack. While on the border the artillery perfected itself in marksmanship as they could not have done under any other conditions. The infantry upheld the tradition that Americans can shoot straight.

"As important as the condition of the men is the increased efficiency of our officers. For the first time in history we had guard-full divisions in maneuvers. Most regular army men had never even seen a full division in maneuvers. Our officers learned how to handle masses of men. The long hikes brought the men up to top-notch of efficiency. The service on the Mexican border made us an army of seasoned troops to back up the regulars."

FOUR MORE GUARD REGIMENTS ARE CALLED TO COLORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four more National Guard regiments were called to the colors today. They are the First West Virginia, the Seventy-fourth New York infantry, the Second Connecticut infantry and the Second New Jersey infantry.

The War Department announced further than the First Regiment of Engineers, U. S. A., except Company F., has been ordered from the Southern Department to its home station at Washington barracks here.

Headquarters and A and B companies are at Brownsville, Company C at Laredo, Company D at Washington Barracks, Company E at Eagle Pass and Company F at Ft Sam Houston.

Before today's order went out 43,000 militiamen had been called to the colors of the Government. Today's order brings the number up approximately to 45,400.

Rhode Island Military Survey

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Colonel George H. Webb, commissioner of industrial statistics, announced today that in this State there are 145,842 men of military age at the present time. All men from 18 to 44 are included. In his announcement Colonel Webb pointed out, however, that over 82,000 of these are married men and over 21,000 aliens. He estimates that of the able-bodied single men the State could furnish 27,500 men.

COUNTY LOCAL OPTION UNIT BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—By a vote of 127 to 72 the Vickerman bill making the county the local option unit has been defeated in the lower house of the State Legislature. The measure was up for second reading. The vote was preceded by a vigorous debate, in which prominent members of the body took part. Of the 127 who voted against the bill 21 were Democrats. Of the 72 who voted for it 13 are Democrats. Eight members were not present. Two years ago a similar bill was defeated with 78 votes in its favor in the Senate.

The bill to abolish the extreme penalty was passed by a vote of 32 to 12. The measure fixes life-imprisonment as the greatest penalty in first degree murder cases. The bill now goes to the house.

CURLEY-CAMPBELL CASE

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Loring, on motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Lyons, postponed until April 6 the hearing on the mandamus proceedings brought by Mayor Curley against Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the Superior Civil Court to require the latter to file an itemized budget with the City Council.

ARMED LINER MANCHURIA SAFE IN ENGLISH PORT

Passage of American Vessel Through the German Submarine Zone Without Incident

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American liner Manchuria, the second armed American vessel to leave this country for the submarine zone, has arrived safely at an English port. She left about 24 hours ahead of the St. Louis, with mails and 15,000 tons of cargo, but did not carry passengers. Apparently the voyage across the Atlantic was without incident, so far as submarines were concerned, and the Manchuria made the run at an average speed of 14.4 knots.

The arrival of the Manchuria is of much interest to New York because her crew of 145 officers and men have their homes here, and her speed through the danger zone would be about five knots slower than that of the St. Louis. In addition she was bound to a different port, which was considered to be more dangerous to approach.

Moewe Commander Reports

British Captain Helps Keep 600 Prisoners in Order

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by wireless to Sayville, delayed)—Count von Dohna-Schliedien, commander of the Germany auxiliary cruiser Moewe, which returned to a German port recently after a cruise in the Atlantic, arrived in Berlin on the way to German headquarters, where he will be received by Emperor William.

The count, in an interview with the Overseas News Agency (the German official press bureau) praised the courage of the crew of the Moewe. He said he would like to start immediately on a third raiding trip with the steamer. He expressed particular satisfaction over the fact that he had sunk a steamer in the service of the British Admiralty which a short time before had coal'd several British cruisers, which, he said, had special orders to seek out and destroy the Moewe at any cost.

Count von Dohna-Schliedien told the news agency that the Moewe regularly received British and French wireless reports which warned vessels at sea against the Moewe. In spite of the large number of prisoners taken by the raider—nearly 600—order among them was easily maintained. The captain of the British steamer Brecknockshire efficiently aided in this work. Only once did the prisoners become excited and endeavor to liberate themselves. This was when the Moewe was engaged in combat with the British steamer Atakl.

Count von Dohna-Schliedien said a striking contrast was observed between ocean traffic on the way to the raiding grounds and in returning to Germany. As a consequence of Germany's submarine warfare, he said, there was a great decrease in traffic, and almost neutral ships were visible.

Marine Insurance Rates

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance rates on transatlantic vessels have declined one or two points here since the Government announced its stand for the protection of American shipping. Rates are quoted at from 7½ to 8 per cent, compared with 9½ to 10 per cent last week.

Adriatic Reaches Destination

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The White Star liner Adriatic reached an English port in safety, cable reports said today. It sailed the same day as the St. Louis, carrying 100 passengers and 18,000 tons of freight.

CHARGE MADE OF ROCKAWAY LAND DEAL ATTEMPT

New York Senator Says Corporation Tried to Sell Land for Federal Fortification at Exorbitant Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The charge made by Mayor Mitchel of New York City that in delaying the Rockaway Point land plan the State senators, particularly Senator Robert F. Wagner, were working more in the interests of Germany than those of the United States, is expected to bring out into the light the whole Rockaway Point case when the Mayor appears before the Senate in answer to its summons to explain, retract or be punished for his statement.

Senator Henry M. Sage has stated at length, in Senate session, the reasons for the Senate's disagreement with the proposed procedure for taking the Rockaway Point landing for Federal fortifications purposes. According to his statement, the plan was being engineered by a \$25,000 corporation which, owning land it had sworn was worth in its entirety \$865,000, sought to charge the State at least \$200,000 for a part of it.

"The president of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation is Julius Kruegert," said Senator Sage, "and he is also chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company. The acreage of the land which the Rockaway Pacific Company was to deed to the United States was 164.7. The total amount owned by the company was 485 acres of upland, 118 of meadow, 603 in all."

At the land's value, Senator Sage cited land taken by New York City for park purposes, in 1911, a mile nearer to transportation than the other property. The highest city appraisal of this 251½ acres at that time was \$774,000, and the final award was \$1,250,000. The Rockaway Pacific statement of October, 1916, showed it had bills payable of \$489,000, other liabilities of \$89,918, and total paid in capital stock of \$25,000, or a total property cost not exceeding \$603,918. As a result, the Senator, was \$856,500. Its sworn statement to the State for 1917 showed gross real estate value of \$524,000.

The Senator pointed out that the company obtained an injunction against the commissioners appointed by the city of New York, on the ground that while the Legislature had appropriated \$1,000,000 for the land, the value of the land, which the Senator supposed meant the value of that part to be taken, was in excess of \$2,000,000.

"From this," said the Senator, "we can only come to one of two conclusions. Either the company's sworn statement in 1915 and 1916 was absolutely false, or else the enormous increase in the value of this land was due to the fact that the United States needed if for a fortification to protect the city of New York, and this company took advantage of that situation."

Mitchel Charge Inquiry

Mayor of New York to Be Questioned by Senate Body

ALBANY, N. Y.—Charges of Mayor Mitchel of New York City that Senator Wagner appeared to be working in the interest of the German Government where he opposed the Rockaway Fort-

ifications Site Bill, will be investigated by the Senate Thursday.

Mayor Mitchel will be before the senators, who will try to find whether he was not in contempt of the upper House in making a statement which was held to reflect on the entire body.

Mayor Mitchel Stands Firm

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchel hasn't withdrawn what he said about Senator Wagner, has not changed it, and does not propose to do so, he announced today. The Mayor's declaration ended speculation of a "peace agreement," which started when Senator Mills came here from Albany last night for a conference with Mr. Mitchel. The Mayor denied a report that United States Senator Calder had been present at the Mills conference.

MAINE SAFETY COMMITTEE ASKS FUND OF MILLION

PORTLAND, Me.—An immediate appropriation by the Legislature of \$1,000,000 for defense was recommended by the State Committee on Public Safety yesterday. Resolutions also were adopted urging Maine senators and representatives in Congress to vote for the adoption of a resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson assuring him of the loyal support of the State of Maine in every effort to defend the honor and safety of the United States.

Charles F. Weed, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Committee on Safety in Massachusetts and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, explained in detail the work that is being accomplished by the Massachusetts committee.

"Perhaps the men who take part in them do not understand what they are doing, but they obey orders because they have confidence that those who issue the orders have information which they have not. And let me say to you that we should have the same faith in the man whom we have chosen as the head of this Nation and who, we can rest assured, is acting upon information which we have not."

It was voted to create a legislative committee to confer with members of the Legislature with regard to needed legislation. The committee named consists of Harold M. Sewall, Halbert P. Gardner and former Governor William T. Cobb.

A resolution was adopted favoring the creation of a State police body and urging the Legislature to pass the legislation necessary for the organization of such a body.

A communication was read offering the James G. Blaine mansion in Augusta for headquarters for the committee. A vote of thanks was adopted.

GOV. WHITMAN SAYS IF NEED BE HE'LL DRAFT MEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Governor Whitman informed members of the Merchants Association at a "universal training luncheon" here Tuesday that he would draft men for the National Guard to bring the force up to the strength required by the War Department if the volunteer method failed.

He explained that a recent act of the Legislature empowered him to do so. "It is not a power that I shrink from, gentlemen," he said. "It, in a time of war, cowardice and indifference menace the public safety. I would be as much the craven as the shirker if I did not use every force at my command to compel the slacker to take his place with the patriot."

"We are going to make a complete inventory of the military resources of the State," he continued, "and the word 'military' is to be taken in the broadest possible sense. Not only do we want a census of every male of military age, but we want every fact concerned with the industrial side of war."

"The one solid foundation upon which America's safety may be rested," he asserted, "is instant and complete recognition of the great idea that the national defense is an obligation that rests upon every citizen."

Captain von Kleist, chief of the six defendants in the bomb plot trial, took the stand for cross-examination today on the story of bomb-making plants hidden in a fertilizer factory in Hoboken and in the deck house of a German vessel docked there.

Karl Schmidt, a German engineer, and his four assistants made the lead containers, the Government charges, while von Kleist and Dr. Walter T. Scheele filled them with acid.

After a statement had been admitted in evidence that 250 shells for fire bombs had been manufactured in 12 days on board a German merchant steamship tied up at Hoboken, N. J., the Government closed its case against Capt. Charles von Kleist and five other Germans on trial for conspiracy to destroy vessels carrying munitions from American ports to the Entente Allies.

Counsel for the defendants moved for dismissal, but Judge Van Fleet, presiding, declared there was "ample evidence of conspiracy if the jury should find it sufficient."

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, who was indicted with von Kleist and the others, fled from Hoboken when the alleged bomb plot was disclosed, and is now believed to be in Mexico.

Captain von Kleist denied that he had any criminal knowledge of the

SECRET SERVICE AND POLICE IN CONTROL OF CITY

New York Deputy Commissioner Says Treason and Intrigue Are Under Control of Authorities, Who Are Working in Harmony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the United States Secret Service and the New York Police Department have under control, now, the situation involving treason and intrigue in various forms, was stated by Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley in a speech before the New York Flour Club at Hotel Biltmore. The Secret Service and the Police Department, he said, were working in complete accord.

"You would be astounded if you knew what we know," he said, "but what I dare not tell you or even hint at. But you can guess my meaning when I tell you that the Welland Canal was not blown up and that many other things have not happened. There may be some strange and apparently irrelevant actions on the part of the police that are not explained, but which I can assure you are not haphazard movements."

"Perhaps the men who take part in them do not understand what they are doing, but they obey orders because they have confidence that those who issue the orders have information which they have not. And let me say to you that we should have the same faith in the man whom we have chosen as the head of this Nation and who, we can rest assured, is acting upon information which we have not."

"We have arranged to take care of you as well as possible," Colonel Noyes continued, "but future conditions will depend largely upon yourself."

While the men were being counted retreat was sounded, and the regimental band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner" as the flag was lowered.

Among the Germans taken to Ft. Oglethorpe were also Lieutenant Berg and the prize crew which brought the raider Appam into Hampton Roads.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—President A. V. Tadlock of the Stuart Robinson Memorial College, at Blackie, Letcher County, Ky., has completed plans for the installation of a chair factory at the school to enable mountain students to pay their way through school. A chair factory at Portsmouth, O., which is being dismantled is being investigated.

Chair Factory for School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPokane, Wash.—The portrait of Emperor William of Germany and the German flags were taken from the walls of Turner Hall, according to Dr. E. T. Richter, president of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, which represents 2500 Germans in Spokane. "The portrait and the German flags," said Dr. Richter, "are to be replaced by American flags."

Chair Factory for School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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PACIFISTS TO OPPOSE WAR MEASURES IN CONGRESS

SOCIALIST GROUP VIEWS DEFENSE AS A NECESSITY

Lack of Unity in Relation to Question of War Disclosed Among Members of Party in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lack of unity among Socialists in the United States in relation to the question of war is reflected in a statement declaring for defense as a necessity, and signed by Upton Sinclair, J. G. Phelps Stokes, William English Walling, Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. Jack London, Mary Craig Sinclair, George Sterling and W. J. Ghent.

"We consider it the business of Socialists," the statement reads, "to adjust themselves to events. To stand immovably by one's opinions may be a sign of heroism, but it may also be a sign of slothfulness, and it is necessary to discriminate between the two."

"We declare it our conviction that there is a difference, even from the point of view of revolutionary socialism, between democratic and autocratic governments. As a political party, relying upon the vote, we necessarily believe in support and defend constitutional government; leaving it to anarchists and antiparliamentarian syndicalists to proclaim the unreality of any distinction among capitalist governmental systems."

"We declare that it is impossible for democratic nations to disarm, or even to weaken their defenses, in the presence of autocratic nations. If we could have a full revolutionary Socialist program tomorrow we might be called upon to defend it against nations which were organized for aggression under military and aristocratic rulers; precisely as revolutionary France was called upon to defend her ideals against the rest of Europe. It is futile to talk of appealing to the workers in the countries where the workers are unorganized and without power, and would not even be permitted to know of our appeal."

"We declare that the proper aim of Socialist world-politics at the present time is an alliance of the politically advanced nations for the defense of the democratic principle throughout the world. If, at the conclusion of the present war, any of the autocratic nations should become democratic, they would, of course, be welcomed into such an alliance. Thus only can progress toward world peace be secured and gradual disarmament made practicable."

"We declare for the democratization of diplomacy. We would have the world-politics of America precisely declared. We would provide that diplomatic communications should be published, and a more immediate control of foreign relations insisted upon by the people."

"We declare that the proper program for the American Socialist movement is the common ownership and democratic control of the instruments and means of defense. We believe that there is no danger of democracy in a citizen army and navy, controlled by the people. The danger lies in an incompetent army and navy, controlled by grafting politicians and a munitions lobby; a hired army of wage slaves, officered by a class, and serving as a support to the aristocratic tradition."

"We declare for the democratization of the military service. We would democratize West Point and Annapolis by providing that admission to Government military and naval schools should be through the ranks, as a reward for physical, mental and moral efficiency demonstrated in the service. We would have social equality in both Army and Navy."

"We declare for the modernization of the military service. Military training is not of necessity futile, it is only stupidity and traditionalism which make it so. To use only volunteers in national defense is to kill off the men of courage and character, and breed from weakness and incompetence, and this is national suicide."

"A vital military system should be an organic part of our national life, and as socialism and democracy bring us toward the world federation, and put war farther into the background of human possibilities, our military organization would naturally be turned to the ends of peace."

RAILROAD CUT FOR SO. BOSTON DISCUSSED

Proponents and opponents of the project of widening the New Haven cut in South Boston, so as to provide for four tracks, instead of two as at present, appeared before the Public Service Commission, at a recent meeting of the Boston City Council, failed to approve the plan for the widening.

Numerous residents of South Boston, members of the Legislature, and property owners, headed by former Lieut. Gov. Edward P. Barry and Francis J. W. Ford of the Boston City Council, opposed the petition of the New Haven Railroad for authority to make the widening alterations.

The railroad company was represented by F. A. Farnham, who declared that the industrial development of South Boston is being handicapped by the narrow cut in the South Bay flats. In support of his argument he stated that the project has the approval of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Finance Commission and the State Waterways Commission.

PRESIDENT TO STAND FIRM FOR FREEDOM OF SEA

(Continued from page one)

ment of Senator Hitchcock has been to the President might be open to a possible change of front. Those who are in a position to know are positive that on the main proposition that the freedom of the seas must be secured and the honor of the United States upheld the President cannot be moved. Nor is there any feeling that he will ask other than a declaration that a state of war exists.

It is explained in Administration circles that the statements made in some quarters that the President will dictate to Congress has no foundation in fact and does the President a great injustice. None more than he knows that all he can do is to present circumstances to make recommendations and that the responsibility and are up to Congress.

Despite all influences that may be brought to bear by pacifists and other interests separated from those working with an eye single to the protection of the country, at the moment there is no indication that any change will be made from the determination of the Administration has reached to safeguard the country's interests and honor at any cost. Preparations in every department are going ahead on that basis.

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee is working on the legislation it will introduce immediately after the President concludes his address to Congress.

According to present views of the committee, the "war resolution" will recite the efforts of this Government to adjust its differences with Germany amicably, its failure to do this successfully, its decision to take steps to meet the aggression launched against it, the fact that Germany, through her acts, has created a state of war between Germany and the United States, and will recommend the appropriation of sufficient funds to carry on the war to a successful and speedy termination.

The consensus of opinion among members of both houses of Congress now gathering in Washington is that Congress will follow whatever action the President may recommend in the present crisis.

Dependent Aid Plan

Navy League to Add to Government Allowance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans to stimulate recruiting for the Navy and its auxiliary services by making it possible for men who volunteer to feel certain that their dependents and families will be amply cared for were discussed here at "National service" meetings held by the Navy League of the United States.

Sir Herbert B. Ames, honorary secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, described how \$21,000,000 has been collected and \$14,000,000 more subscribed for a similar cause in Canada. It is proposed to raise money for this purpose in this country should the United States go to war, to be known as the Navy League war relief fund.

"Giving for this purpose is absolutely universal in Canada," Sir Herbert said. "The Patriotic Fund says to every one there, 'If you can't go fight yourself, you ought to do something toward the support of those whose husbands and fathers have gone.' Every one in Canada takes a pride in doing his bit to help. We give pins with this inscription: 'I am keeping my man at the front,' and it costs \$20 a month to wear that."

"The Government makes a separate allowance of \$20 a month for the families of the men who enlisted, and, in addition, they are required to give their families \$15 a month of their pay. This means \$35 a month for the wives and children of soldiers.

"But this is not enough to support them, and the Patriotic Fund is auxiliary to it. A young wife without children, living with parents, is allowed by the fund \$5 a month more. If she is keeping house she gets \$10, and if there are children, graded allowances are made for them according to age and the expenses of comfortable living in the community in which they reside."

The method of collecting, he said, is to apportion each Province, on a basis of population, wealth and nationality, the amount it should pay. The amount is further allocated within the provinces upon the countries and towns. Virtually all, he said, have given more than allotted to them.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, said that this Government must make a "separation allowance" for the families of men who enlist, and that the league, with its present organization, will run an auxiliary fund similar to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, without taking a cent for expenses out of contributions.

Plans of Pacifists

Attempt to Show Antiwar Party Is in Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When Congress convenes Monday the pacifists hope to create as big a peace demonstration in Washington as has ever been held. The Emergency Peace Federation says:

"We are going to show Congress and the President that the anti-war party in this country is in the majority. We expect to have 10,000 and probably 15,000 pacifists marching through the streets when Congress convenes at noon. If the Government

will not listen to the voices of peace-lovers it may be impressed with the sight of them."

"Supplementing our demonstration there will be another. It will be in the form of 1,000,000 telegrams and letters which will reach the President and arriving Congressmen on that day. We are sending 10,000 letters to all parts of the country, telling pacifists who cannot be in Washington to send telegrams. Our purpose is patriotic. President Wilson says he wants to know how the public stands. We will tell him."

One of the letters being sent throughout the country says: "The members of Congress are directly responsible to the people who elected them, and there are 100,000,000 of us. The federation believes the people want peace today as much as they did last November, when they reelected Mr. Wilson, because he kept us out of war. In the name of humanity and America's best interests we urge you to act immediately on the inclusions."

Inclosures include methods by which the pacifists are urged to make their desires felt. These methods include crowding Washington hotel and into the lobbies of Congress, insisting on hearings before the President, the Cabinet and the important congressional committees, and making "every Congressman realize that the people refuse to be stampeded into war."

Roosevelt Offer Filed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The offer of Col. Theodore Roosevelt to raise a division of volunteer troops has been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, along with thousands of offers of a similar kind, most of which cover only the personal services of the men making them. Many men have offered to raise a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry or larger units of these and other military arms.

British American Volunteers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 500 American citizens of British descent have volunteered for the British-American regiment which is being raised in this country for service in case of war, it is announced. Lieut.-Col. I. Thord-Grey, who is in charge of the work, said so many applications are being received that it is possible the regiment may be expanded into a brigade.

Need of 1000 Motor Cars.

A thousand motor cars will soon be needed by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, according to a bulletin issued from the State House today. So much difficulty has been experienced by the committee on trucks and motor cars in securing replies to their urgent requests for the registration of motor vehicles for emergency purposes that at a meeting this morning a statement was prepared calling attention to the serious duplication of efforts by various organizations. It was urged that other organizations report to the State committee what they have done so that the preparation may be thoroughly coordinated through that office. They will be asked to add cars on their lists to those being prepared at the State committee's headquarters.

Military Training Resolution

In the Massachusetts Senate today Senator James E. MacPherson of Framingham announced that he would offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled recommend the immediate establishment by Congress of an adequate system of universal military and naval training under the direction of the National Government."

The order also provides that copies of the order, if adopted, be sent to the President and Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress.

Report on Enlistments

A report from the adjutant-general's office to Chairman Storrow, chairman executive committee, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, stated that 1809 applicants for enlistment in the National Guard have been examined and of this number 773 have passed, as follows:

	Applicants	Passed
Sunday	409	142
Monday	832	281
Tuesday	578	356
	1,809	773

FOOD COMMISSION MEASURE IS URGED

The Special Committee on Commissions heard Henry Sterling representing the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, in executive session today on House Bill 1718. This measure has the sanction of the labor interests and is designed to create a food commission to consist of the Governor, the Attorney-General and three other members to be named by the Governor, for the purpose of conserving and safeguarding the food supply of this country.

In opening his arguments Mr. Sterling told the committee that \$350,000 worth of food would be consumed in Massachusetts during 1918 and that only \$80,000 worth could be produced here.

HARVARD SCHOLARSHIPS

Three scholarships of \$200 each, offered by Harvard University, provide instruction for special students in the school of architecture during the academic year 1917-18. Applications must be in the hands of the dean of the school of architecture on April 4 and a blank form of application filled out and filed not later than April 11.

NINTH REGIMENT, M. N. G., RECEIVES ORDERS FOR DUTY

(Continued from page one)

the National Guard regiments in Boston, recruiting was especially successful yesterday. During the week, it was said, every Massachusetts company will be recruited to full peace strength and some, if permission is received from Governors Island or from Washington, will be brought to war strength immediately.

Lynx at Navy Yard

Appeal for College Men to Man the Patrol Boats Is Issued

The motor boat Lynx arrived at the Navy Yard today to await orders for another enrollment tour. The motor boat Actus, which is one of the latest type of motor boats designed for scout and coast patrol duty, sailed today under sealed orders on a scouting expedition "somewhere along the coast."

Commander George G. Mitchell, who has charge of the enrollment headquarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard, today issued an appeal for college men, both graduates and undergraduates, to join the college units which are being formed to man the patrol boats for coast defenses of the First Naval District. Commander Mitchell and his officers have organized 50 units already and half of this number consists of college men. Within a short time enrollment officers will be detailed to the various colleges where they will cooperate with the members of the faculties in securing the enrollment of students.

More than 800 men have been enrolled in the Boston offices and 350 men at the Portsmouth office, making a total of 1150 men who are now ready to respond to the orders of the Naval Reserve officers. Several ladies called at the Navy Yard enrollment office today and volunteered their services. Their names were taken, but to date only one woman has been enrolled and she has been placed at clerical work.

Home Guards Planned

More Massachusetts Cities Prepare for Eventualities of War

More Massachusetts cities took steps to establish home guards at meetings held yesterday afternoon and last night. Foremost among them was Boston itself, where the Boston Public Safety Committee, meeting at the City Building, made plans for organizing male city employees into an emergency protective force, that will, if formed, be 10,000 strong. That is the number of men in the city employ who will be available, according to Captain Ranlett, who was then inspecting drill companies at the Dorchester High School, declared that it would not.

"Several of the senior officers in the high school companies" he said "are Plattsburgh men, some of them are in the National Guard companies, and one man at least is already named for West Point. They are perfectly capable of continuing the work when we are called into service. I expect to be called next week."

Captain Ranlett declared that the United States must look to its high schools for military training. He advocated a more complete system of instruction, additional equipment and a summer camp of two weeks to one month in length where the boys would receive intensive training and practice in maneuvers.

"Many of the high school cadet companies are as well drilled as the National Guardsmen," he said. "There are 4700 boys now drilling in Boston schools at ages of 12 to 18 years. They are given 70 hours of drill each school year and practically a full company is present at every drill. In the National Guard it is often the case that a large per cent of men are regular attendants at drill. In the high school there is an entirely different situation. Each boy is compelled to be present and the full amount of instruction is in this way given to them. While one must always bear in mind that they are boys, inclined to be mischievous and perhaps not so serious as the men, there is also much to be said in their favor. They are more enthusiastic and are at just the right age to get the training that will make them the best soldiers."

Mobilization of the Second and Ninth regiments has taken some of the boys out of high school, Captain Ranlett also said. If other regiments are mobilized more of them will have to go. Beginning last week boys in the senior grade at the Boston high schools have been given rifle drill. Six target rifles were allotted to each building and indoor ranges are used. There are two or three boys who can make practically perfect scores.

Captain Ranlett said that there are many thousands of high school alumni from which the proposed Boston high school regiment will be formed. He added that requests from former members, many of them now living in the western part of the country, have come in, asking to be listed if the regiment is formed.

Plea for Military Training

In an effort to get 100,000 signers in Massachusetts, 50,000 blank petitions calling upon President Wilson and Congress to put in force a system of compulsory military training for young men, have been distributed by the National Security League. Already 10,000 signers have been obtained, according to officials at the office of the league, 42 Water Street. The text of the petition is as follows:

"To the President and Congress of the United States:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, strongly urge the immediate adoption by the United States of a system of universal military training and service providing for the training of young men prior to their twentieth year, with subsequent liability for service."

Woman Yeoman on Duty

NEWPORT, R. I.—Miss Elizabeth Harry, the first woman yeoman to report for active duty at the Naval Training Station here, is on duty.

Wakefield Raising Fund

Up to noon today more than \$1000 of a \$5000 fund which is being raised by Wakefield citizens for the benefit of Company A, Sixth Regiment, and for protection, had been secured. With part of the \$5000 sought, a motor truck will be purchased for the company. A meeting to recruit a Wakefield home guard will be held Friday night in the armory.

ALUMNI OF BOSTON HIGH SCHOOLS TO FURNISH REGIMENT

Plans Formulated by Which Recruiting Will Begin When Guard Enlistments Are Closed

Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg, Fall River, Springfield and New Bedford mark the set by the officers of the corps, however, far above 1000 members. These women are organized "to provide intelligent clerical service in times of civic disaster." Miss Lila F. Webb, 36 Woolson Street

LABOR DISPUTE INVESTIGATION IS FAVORED

Southern Pacific Chairman Before
Newlands Committee Opposes
Compulsory Arbitration—
Calls Unions Arrogant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Compulsory investigation of labor disputes, in contradistinction to compulsory arbitration, was advocated before the Newlands Transportation Committee at the Capitol today by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific railway system.

He declared that such an investigating body would inform the employees as to the disastrous results of a threatened nation-wide strike, so that the workmen would be fully advised of the consequences of their action. Representative Sims of Tennessee interjected that the investigators also might be capable of giving the railroads advice under similar circumstances.

Committeeman Sims sharply cross-questioned the witness regarding his reference to the "arrogant attitude of organized labor" which the witness said increased the expense of railroad operation.

Mr. Kruttschnitt charged the railway men with contempt to the public, the President, the Supreme Court and Congress, but said he did not infer that this attitude influenced government officials in the Adamson eight-hour law case.

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Mr. Sims stated he could not see why the witness was so concerned about "arrogant" labor when it had no influence on Congress or the President. Witness said he doubted if the threatened railway strike had actually been put into operation, whether the brotherhoods would have had the support of the "back bone" of the tradesmen.

PENAL INSTITUTION SALARY INCREASES ARE NOT INDORSED

Seven salary increases asked for by the commissioner of the Department of Penal Institutions of Boston will not be allowed by the City Council if the councilmen heed the report made to them by the Finance Commission. The commission reported that one of the men mentioned for an increase in compensation actually had been discharged by Master Burke at Deer Island and then reemployed in the main office of the department at City Hall Annex.

Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, had asked for \$5000 for painting in the Pemberton Square Courthouse. The Finance Commission reduced this to half. Superintendent Kneeland declared that what he had asked for was actually necessary.

Others who appeared before the council yesterday were John P. Manning, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court; John F. Cronan, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court; Sheriff John Quinn and Supt. Winthrop Alexander of the Suffolk Courthouse; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Register of Deeds, and Arthur W. Dolan, Register of Probate and Probate Court.

The Finance Commission recommended that the following reductions be made in the appropriations asked for these departments: County Buildings, \$5958, from a total of \$39,419; Suffolk Courthouse, \$7350, from a total of \$53,387; Supreme Court, \$850, from \$41,325; Superior Criminal Court, \$750, from \$175,000. The Finance Commission concurred with allowances by the Mayor for the Registry of Deeds, Registry of Probate and Probate Court, and the Courthouse custodian.

PRUSSIAN REFORM PROGRAM AGITATED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The *Kölnische Zeitung* hints that it may be advisable for the Chancellor to act, as Herr Scheidemann has urged in the Vorwärts, and introduce electoral reform in Prussia now instead of waiting until after the war.

Meanwhile a Berlin telegram to the same paper states that a crisis has occurred in the Conservative Party in the Prussian upper chamber owing to the opposition of its leader and others to the Chancellor's reform program.

BOSTON ROTARY CLUB

About 50 boys who have completed the training course for office boys conducted by the Boston Rotary Club at the Young Men's Christian Union were the dinner guests of the Rotary Club at the Hotel Lenox last night. Former Governor Walsh commended the boys for their work in preparing themselves for better positions and said that the more they trained the more they would fit themselves to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them. Frank L. Locke, president of the Y. M. C. U., reviewed the work of the training course.

DRINKING DRIVER LAW WEAKENED BY AMENDMENT

(Continued from page one)

change in the wording of the law, he says, he believes is held by lawyers in general.

There was another change made in the bill by the committee, an insertion of the words "or drugs" after the phrase "the influence of liquor." This change is not objected to, since it tends to strengthen the law. But it is considered important by the upholders of the present law to have it clearly known that this is not the only change proposed by the bill.

If the bill merely added the words "or drugs" to the present law, there would be no objection; but the really important change, that making it necessary to prove two points against the autoist under the influence of liquor. In order to get a conviction, makes the bill one to which the public will strenuously object. And indications point to a strong protest against the bill when it comes up for debate in the House.

Senator Jackson, chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was not the intention of the committee to let down the bars for the autoist under the influence of liquor. As the bill came to the committee, it would have done so, but, said Senator Jackson, the committee reworded the bill, at the request of the opponents of a change in the present law.

The rewording and the bill in which it came from the committee, Senator Jackson believed, would not modify the present law. He pointed to the addition of the words "or drugs" and said that this strengthening of the present law was all that the committee intended.

When his attention was drawn to the use of the word "and," not in the present law, which couples two clauses and seems to make it necessary to prove two things against the autoist, Senator Jackson said he was of the opinion that the autoists could be convicted on either of the two.

Other members of the committee take the same view as does Chairman Jackson, and their statements are accepted in good faith among the legislators. It is conceded that it is a question of law, and only those versed in the law are likely to know whether it would be necessary to prove two points in order to get a conviction.

But, in this connection, it is significant that all the lawyers who have been consulted state that the bill, if enacted, would require a proving of the two points in order to convict the motorist.

If, it has been asked, it is not desirable to "let down the bars" for the drunken motorist, why is any change necessary in that part of the present law applying to him? If it is desirable to strengthen the present law by adding the words "or drugs," why not insert these two words in their proper place in the present law, without other change whatever?

MOVE OPPOSITION TO BUILDING LAW BILL REGISTERED

Further opposition to the proposed State building law was heard today by the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs. Some of the added points were that the law would be very severe on the owners of stables; that it would be very hard on some forms of the use of concrete; that it was in violation of the rights of local self-government; that Boston ought not to be made the standard for other cities all over the State; that the provision that in District 1 in Boston only a specified type of building could be maintained, which type was the best class of modern construction, made it impossible for the churches in the district to continue as they are, and they could not be made to conform to the proposed law at an expense of 50 per cent of their cost; that it is not the landlords, but the tenants who must ultimately pay the bills for the added cost; that any house owner who has five sleeping rooms above the first floor could not rent one of those rooms to a lodger unless he put fireproof material between the upper and lower layers of the floor; that the bill gave enormous powers to the building commissioner, and so on.

Among the speakers were a representative of the Adams Express Company, urging the objections on account of stables; a representative of Dixmude, Steenstraete and Het-Sas. The Belgian batteries shelled various German assemblies before the front, and similarly directed successful fires on the German works near Bixchoote. Eastern theater: After efficacious artillery preparation, a French battalion captured 400 meters of enemy trenches in the direction of Cervraigna Crest, taking about 100 prisoners. In the Tchernia bend, Italian troops, supported by our artillery, checked a Bulgarian attack.

Attendance was not as large as on Tuesday, but President George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who was the principal speaker yesterday, was in watchful attendance this forenoon to make sure that his side was fitly presented.

RECRUITING OFFICES OPENED

Ensign Harry J. Lund has been appointed recruiting officer for the Massachusetts Naval Militia in charge of the recruiting office in Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue. Other offices have been opened at Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Lynn, Marblehead and Newburyport. The naval militia now has 850 men and 63 officers. It will be recruited to 1016 men, its full peace strength, immediately. Then, when further authorization is received, it will be increased to war strength.

SCHOOL CENTER MEETING

A patriotic meeting on American preparedness is to be held at the Charlestown School Center at the high school, Charlestown, this evening. Michael J. Murray, associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court will speak. Plattsburgh pictures will be shown and patriotic music given.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

line of Noyon-Larnicourt and similarly near Equancourt, northeast of Peronne. Roisel, on the Cologne Brook, was occupied by enemy troops after they had made repeatedly unsuccessful advances.

In the woods between the Oise and Coucy-le-Chateau stronger French forces encountered our protecting troops, which inflicted losses on the French troops, and then gave way before a threatening outflanking movement.

Eastern front: Southeast of Baranovitch a well planned and energetically carried out attack was successful. Russian positions situated on the west bank of Shara, between Derovo and Labuz, were taken by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting. More than 300 Russians were made prisoner and four machine guns and seven mine throwers captured.

West of Lutsk and north of the railroad from Ziochow to Tarnopol and near Brzezany, Russian battalions attacked after violent artillery fire. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

Front of Prince Leopold: Enterprises by our detachments near Illukst resulted in 30 prisoners being brought in during the past two days. Yesterday the same number of Russians with one machine gun were brought from a hostile trench near Smorgon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official report from headquarters in France last night reads:

This morning our cavalry drove the Germans from the villages of Longaville, Liermont and Equancourt, which are now occupied by our troops. A number of prisoners were captured in the course of this operation.

During the night the Germans delivered a third attack upon our post north of Beaumont-les-Cambrai, which was temporarily successful. Early this morning the post was recaptured and our position reestablished.

An enemy raiding party was driven off by our fire last night east of Ploegsteert.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

Between the Somme and the Oise German artillery, violently counter-shelled our guns, bombed our positions on the front of Bouray, Essey and Benay. Several attempts by the Germans were stopped short by our fire.

South of the Oise our troops continued their successful advance. All of the lower Forest of Coucy as well as the villages of Petit Barisis, Verneuil and Coucy-le-Chateau are in our hands. Our advance guard have reached several points in the western outskirts of the Forest of St. Gobain and the upper Forest of Coucy. Our losses were slight in the engagements in this region.

North of Soissons we made important progress north of Neuville-sur-Margival and northeast of Leuilly.

In the Argonne a surprise attack on the German lines in the sector of Balaute enabled us to take about 20 prisoners.

The Verdun front the artillery fighting was quite violent in the direction of Hill 384 and north of Bezonvau.

The statement issued yesterday reads:

South of the Oise we continued to make progress in the lower Forest of Coucy, all of the northern part of which we occupied. The Germans were driven beyond the Barisis-Servais line. South of the forest our troops made a brilliant night attack and captured the village of Coucy-le-Chateau, which was defended energetically by the Germans.

In the region north of Soissons we captured a farm northwest of Margival and a point of support held in strength by the Germans.

In the Argonne we made a successful surprise attack in the sector of Four de Paris, taking prisoners. In Lorraine enemy attacks on small French posts in the region of Letzcourt were repulsed completely.

Last night's Belgian communication says: On Monday night the field and trench artillery on both sides was very active along the Yser in the direction of Dixmude, Steenstraete and Het-Sas. The Belgian batteries shelled various German assemblies before the front, and similarly directed successful fires on the German works near Bixchoote.

Eastern theater: After efficacious artillery preparation, a French battalion captured 400 meters of enemy trenches in the direction of Cervraigna Crest, taking about 100 prisoners. In the Tchernia bend, Italian troops, supported by our artillery, checked a Bulgarian attack.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian official statement reads: Yesterday there was considerable artillery activity on the Julian front, particularly between Frigido and Dosso Faiti, at dusk. Subsequently the Austrians launched two attacks in force, the first on Hill 126, where they occupied some Italian advance trenches; the second towards Dosso Faiti, which was immediately repulsed.

RECRUITING OFFICES OPENED

Ensign Harry J. Lund has been appointed recruiting officer for the Massachusetts Naval Militia in charge of the recruiting office in Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue. Other offices have been opened at Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Lynn, Marblehead and Newburyport. The naval militia now has 850 men and 63 officers. It will be recruited to 1016 men, its full peace strength, immediately. Then, when further authorization is received, it will be increased to war strength.

SCHOOL CENTER MEETING

A patriotic meeting on American preparedness is to be held at the Charlestown School Center at the high school, Charlestown, this evening. Michael J. Murray, associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court will speak. Plattsburgh pictures will be shown and patriotic music given.

BOYELLES TAKEN BY BRITISH TROOPS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES
AFIELD (Wednesday)—For the first time since the fighting in Belgium at the beginning of the war, armored cars, supported by cavalry, achieved the capture of a village today.

The village was Boyelles. The armored cars, supported on the north and south by British cavalry, swept over the Germans. The Germans fled precipitately, not having expected more than a clash with small advance forces.

The Germans had laid a trap at Boyelles for what they supposed would be a reconnoitering guard of the British advance. But they were overwhelmed by the strength of the British forces no less than by surprise at the bringing into action of the armored cars.

Sir Douglas Haig's men today held Boyelles in great strength.

Diagram shows section of British front in France where further gains have been made.

VICEROY SHOWS IMPORTANCE OF THE WAR TO INDIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DELHI, India (Wednesday)—At the final meeting of the Viceroy's legislative Council for discussion of the budget, Lord Chelmsford said that India, thrown back on herself, had already increased the output of her industries a hundredfold and he believed the war would prove the date of India's industrial beginning. He referred to the cotton goods duty as the removal of a grievance which had long been a source of standing irritation, but said the question of duties would be considered afresh after the war. The history of the incident was highly encouraging to India, proving that she had true and stand friends and that her interests would be stoutly defended when the fiscal system was reviewed.

He read a cordial message from the Prime Minister, who referred to India's contribution to the financing of the war and to the invaluable military services of India's army, adding that the fact that India should come forward of her own accord on this crisis and render such loyal and opportune assistance would tend to increase the mutual understanding among all races and peoples under the British Crown.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

Between the Somme and the Oise German artillery, violently counter-shelled our guns, bombed our positions on the front of Bouray, Essey and Benay. Several attempts by the Germans were stopped short by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Berlin messages state that Enver Pasha arrived there on Sunday evening, and great importance is attached to the coincidence of his visit with that of the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

There are persistent rumors of fresh peace proposals and especially of an offer of separate peace to the Russian Government, the terms being complete autonomy for Poland, internationalization of Constantinople, evacuation of Russian and Austrian territories, and a Russian protectorate over Armenia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following statement was issued by the Admiralty last night: "A British destroyer recently struck a mine in the channel and sank. Four officers and 17 men were saved.

"Another of these vessels sank to-day after a collision with a steamer. One man was lost. There were no other casualties."

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BILL FOR SUNDAY BASEBALL IN THE HOUSE DEFEATED

Lower Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Refuses to Substitute Measure for the Adverse Report of the Committee

Sunday amateur baseball was defeated in the Massachusetts House yesterday by a roll-call vote of 158 to 68 after a lengthy debate. The House had before it the question of substituting for an adverse report of the Committee on Legal Affairs a bill petitioned for by Representative John J. Mitchell of Springfield to permit amateur baseball on Sunday without certain restrictions.

Mr. Mitchell and others argued for Sunday baseball, saying that it would provide a means of recreation, while those in opposition asserted that it would be an encroachment on the sanctity and peace of the Sabbath and an opening toward professional ball and other outdoor sports.

The House rejected the bill to provide that the State shall pay a sum of \$500 to towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants which raise \$500 for the maintenance of a public nurse. The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health, but the Committee on Ways and Means reported that the measure ought not to be granted by liquor licenses.

NATURALIZATION WORK RUSHING AT FEDERAL BUILDING

Application for naturalization papers by aliens desiring to become citizens of the United States reached high water mark at the Federal Building in Boston yesterday, and is expected to be exceeded today. An average of 40 applications daily was increased yesterday to the issuance of 107 first papers and 27 second papers, while the clerks in the office declared that nearly 50 men left the building without having been able to obtain any papers.

The present rush began on Saturday, and on Monday forenoon, when those applicants who had complied with the necessary requirements were being sworn in as citizens by Judge Morton in the District Court on the third floor, the line of those desiring to obtain new papers stretched far out into the hall from the naturalization office on the floor above.

The clerks reported that the applicants included many different nationalities, and it was noticed that there was a falling off in the usual number of Germans.

PACIFIST SPEECHES RESULT IN DISORDER

Harvard preparedness enthusiasts, vigorously objecting to pacifist propaganda, last night caused a meeting of the Harvard Union for American Neutrality, which was called by Cecil H. Smith, chairman, to disband in disorder.

The meeting was being held at Mt. Auburn Street. During a speech by Hallowell Davis '18, students in the audience began to make objections from the floor. Immediately others followed, both asking question and denouncing the position of the speaker. So concerted was the filibuster, which had been planned in advance, that it was impossible to continue the meeting.

A proposition to request Dr. David Starr Jordan, former president of Leland Stanford Jr. University, to address the next meeting of the club was to have been put before the members at last night's meeting.

PACIFIC INTERNMENT CAMP STORY DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report from San Francisco that an internment camp is being prepared at Angel Island is declared not authentic at the War Department. No preparations of the kind are being made either there or at any other point in the United States, it is said. The policy of the Government concerning unnaturalized Germans is that the Government will interfere in no way with the nationals of Germany as long as they conduct themselves in an orderly manner and obey the laws of this country. All reports of threatened internment that may appear in the future, or until the Government sees the necessity of changing its policy, will be false.

The report in question was that the Government has already begun preparation of a German detention camp on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay.

DR. ROWLEY REELECTED

At the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday, Dr. Francis H. Rowley was re-elected president; Albert E. Pillsbury, first vice-president and counselor; Charles G. Bancroft, second vice-president; Guy Richardson, secretary; Eben Shute, treasurer; S. L. Shapleigh, assistant treasurer; and two new directors, Charles A. Barnard of Brighton and Mrs. Ernestine May Kettle of Weston. Dr. Rowley was also re-elected president of the American Humane Society, and three new directors, William E. Putnam and Charles K. Bolton of Boston and Mrs. M. Jenilee Kendall of Nashua, N. H., were elected.

Banks and Banking—Bill to incorporate Felix Vorenberg, Edward A. Filene and others as the Massachusetts Credit Union Association.

Roads and Bridges—Bill for fine of from \$20 to \$200 or imprisonment from two weeks to two years, or both, for operators who run their automobiles when under the influence of

HOUSE CONTROL TO BE SOUGHT BY REPUBLICANS

Temporary Organization Probable Only to Assure Quick Action on Emergency Measures—Democrats Sanguine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With several different factions busily working out a final plan for organization of the coming House of Representatives, harmony is being called for by members of Congress who are fully appreciative of the demands quite certain to be made by international affairs upon the Nation's greatest lawmaking body when the President reads his message next Monday. The insistence and general admission that the President must face a unified Congress, with party strife not even latent, is a dominating factor in the situation today.

Representative Mann, minority leader, following a conference with Majority Leader Kitchin today, said he believed both Republicans and Democrats would present complete tickets in the House Monday.

As usual, the Democrats appear to stand practically solid in adherence to the plan of their party leaders for obtaining full control of the House, with Champ Clark, the continuing Speaker. The Democrats are declared to have the support of several independents. The Republicans, however, are a divided camp. James R. Mann of Illinois, the minority floor leader, seems to be waging a faltering campaign for the speakership, notwithstanding his offer to withdraw from the contest if sure of bipartisan organization, which now seems a doubtful outcome.

Now comes along Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, who has been prominently mentioned as minority floor leader under the speakership of Mr. Mann, opposing bipartisanship and favoring a temporary organization of the House when it meets next week, so that a quick start may be made on the emergency legislation called for by the virtual state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government. In a statement, Mr. Lenroot says:

"There will be presented to the Republican conference on Saturday a proposition substantially as follows: That if at the end of a certain ballot a Speaker shall not have been elected, the Republicans shall then propose a provisional organization, which shall continue until the necessary appropriation and war-measures are passed. This provisional organization would continue the organization of the Sixty-fourth Congress, including the Speaker and other officers, for such limited time, and provides that the committees of the Sixty-fourth Congress, so far as necessary for the consideration of appropriations and emergency legislation, should also continue for such time. Vacancies existing by members not being returned to the Sixty-fifth Congress could be filled in the usual way."

He believes there would be a long contest in the attempt to select non-partisan committees, and says Mr. Mann's proposal is contrary to the Republican committee's action. "If the Republicans have the votes to organize the House, it is their duty to do so," says Mr. Lenroot. "All that should be asked of them is that public business should not be impeded through a deadlock, and the plan outlined will afford that. From the standpoint of patriotism in this crisis, this ought to be the position of Republicans. Indeed, the patriotic thing for the Democrats to do would be to permit the Republicans to organize provisionally. Republicans are no less patriotic than Democrats. If the Republicans succeed in organizing the House, they will at once become a positive force and demonstrate their ability to legislate wisely in the interest of the American people."

"If the Republicans, in the organization of the House, surrender everything and do not make an honest effort to obtain control in the manner I have indicated, they will forfeit the respect and confidence of the public. Even though we fail to organize the House, we shall have done our duty, and whether we fail to organize or not, there will be no partisanship on the part of the Republicans in the consideration of the emergency legislation coming before the special session. I am confident the Republicans, next Monday, will present a candidate for Speaker and a full set of officers."

The bill provides that "The Star-Spangled Banner" shall be sung or played in public places only as an entire and separate composition or number without embellishments of national or other melodies and not as any part of a medley nor as an exit march. The bill is modeled after a Chicago city ordinance.

PROF. W. H. TAFT TO SPEAK

Prof. William H. Taft has accepted an invitation to be the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Insurance Society of Massachusetts, to be held at the Boston City Club, April 21, and to talk on the approaching Constitutional Convention. Other speakers will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and Walton L. Crocker. George H. Spillane of Lowell will preside.

Labor—Bill forbidding deductions of pay of employees for tardiness in excess of the proportionate pay reckoned by quarter hour periods.

Judiciary—Against the incorporation of the New England Milk Producers Association: Senator Hobson dissent.

Banks and Banking—Bill to incorporate Felix Vorenberg, Edward A. Filene and others as the Massachusetts Credit Union Association.

Roads and Bridges—Bill for fine of from \$20 to \$200 or imprisonment from two weeks to two years, or both, for operators who run their automobiles when under the influence of

CONGRESSWOMAN SAID TO BE AFTER SEAT IN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—That Miss Jeannette Rankin, first Congresswoman of the United States, will be a candidate for the United States Senate, on the Republican ticket, at the next general primary in Montana, is the statement that comes from well informed political circles. Under the old law Montana elected two congresswomen at large. Usually one member was selected from one section of the State and the other member from another. This arrangement was upset when Miss Rankin and Congressman John M. Evans, both of whom are from Missoula, were elected last fall.

Following the election a bill was passed by the Legislature for a division of the State into two congressional districts, one taking in the western counties of the State, including Missoula, and the other the eastern counties. As the district in which Miss Rankin resides is strongly Democratic, friends of Miss Rankin are inclined to think that in making the division there was an object in view of eliminating her from congressional politics, obliging her either to change her official residence into the eastern district, or make the race for reelection, when the time comes, in a district overwhelmingly Democratic. So Miss Rankin has decided, according to report, to try for the United States senatorship, although no statement to that effect has come from her.

EDISON COMPANY IS CHARGED WITH HAMPERING WORK

Before the State Gas and Electric

Light Commission at the State House yesterday, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, declared that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is hampering the work of an expert accountant employed by the city to check up and verify certain of the company's financial statements.

Francis Robert Carnegie Steele, auditor and accountant in the employ of Patterson, Teale & Dennis of New York and Boston, was a witness before the commission. He declared that in a number of instances he was prevented from getting the information he desired. He alleged that the company's auditor, acting under orders, had hindered him from accomplishing what he desired.

Frederick M. Ives, attorney for the Edison Company, said that the accountant might check up statements relating to electrical properties purchased, to sundry ledger accounts and to miscellaneous profits accounts.

Prof. Harry E. Clifford of Harvard and Technology, expert electrical engineer employed by the city, then gave re-direct testimony.

"There is great need for more power and equipment, and for more trackage and larger terminals. To produce these, in the face of increases in expenses, requires, we believe, a substantial increase in revenues through an increase in rates, whereby additional money will be available to pay increased operation and maintenance expenses, and interest upon the new capital which will be required to finance the improvements and additions to the plants that are necessary."

"The inability of the roads to increase their prices without public authority has compelled them to look for further economies and increase the volume of business, but it is apparent that relief from these sources cannot longer be expected, nor looked for, to provide the means necessary to meet the extraordinary charges which the railroads have had imposed upon them."

George W. Coleman, the speaker of the afternoon, pointed out that the emphasis of the present age is on the things that unite us rather than on the things that divide them, and that settlement houses are playing an important part in keeping the emphasis where it belongs by helping to break down race and national prejudices.

Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Pitt Dillingham; secretary, the Rev. Charles E. Park; treasurer, Charles Peabody.

Reports given at the ninth annual meeting of the Robert Gould Shaw House Association yesterday afternoon at Hotel Vendome showed that while the activities of the settlement are prospering under the direction of a staff of 52 paid and volunteer teachers, much more could be accomplished through an increased budget which would make possible additional room and equipment. The lack of space was particularly deplored as being a serious handicap to wider and more effective neighborhood service.

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Proposing to raise a fund of \$7000 for the second council of the Boy Scouts of America a meeting of the finance committee of the campaign was held at the Boston Club last night. General Chairman C. H. Ernst presided, and the speakers included W. Dudley Cotton and John Halen, Roxbury; Walter Tougas and Frank Crane, Dorchester; H. W. Moses and Dr. James Redmond, South Boston.

Filene's

A woman should buy her suits at Filene's, because

1—Because of the Filene method of buying materials by the bolt, providing at comparatively small cost authoritative styles from Paris letters, sketches and Filene imports—to say nothing of other savings.

2—A woman can buy here in a big, DAYLIGHT suit shop. Her suit will look as well at home as in the store.

3—Because of the Filene improved system of having suits for TYPES, a woman, who is well corseted, almost never needs to have important alterations made.

4—A woman has an immense choice here—today there are in stock more than 2000 suits, all NEW, at \$18.50, \$25, \$29.50, \$35; \$39.50, \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75 to \$115.

535
Pique twill
(after Lena
Mouton)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

PLEA IS MADE FOR ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES

Western, Southern and Southwestern Lines Insist Present Crisis Demands Outlay for Better Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the admitted prosperity of the big trunk railroads of the United States at the present time, a plea for more revenue by generally increasing freight rates, was made before the Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday afternoon by executives of western, southern and southwestern railroads. Last week the eastern lines made a similar plea before the commission.

The eastern roads, it is definitely announced, ask for an advance of 15 per cent on all commodities except bituminous coal and coke. It is estimated that the western roads seek a like advance. Passenger fares are not to be affected, it is understood.

Although the railroad executives who have appeared in Washington within the last few months have themselves urged more thorough regulation of the carriers by a central authority, Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and representing the Western roads, Tuesday complained that the carriers, unlike other businesses of the country, have to look to public authority to increase prices.

Other executives before the commission were Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, for the southern roads, and B. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific, for the southwestern roads. The basis of the petition presented on behalf of three-quarters of the railroads of the country was the claim that the increase in the price of fuel, taxes and materials, wage payments under the Adamson law, and wage adjustments to other than the trainmen absorb all surplus.

It was also urged that the railroads present a serious problem to the country in the present international situation, and that it is essential that transportation lines be kept in a state of efficiency. In addition to these increased outlays immediately confronting the railroads, their credit, at present, was declared to be not at all satisfactory.

Like the eastern roads, the western, southwestern and southern lines proposed a flat percentage increase in freight rates.

Mr. Holden urged the commission to grant authority for horizontal increases in all freight rates in such amount as might be found just. He said:

"There is great need for more power and equipment, and for more trackage and larger terminals. To produce these, in the face of increases in expenses, requires, we believe, a substantial increase in revenues through an increase in rates, whereby additional money will be available to pay increased operation and maintenance expenses, and interest upon the new capital which will be required to finance the improvements and additions to the plants that are necessary."

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that makes it possible. This means no high, first-floor rents; no free deliveries; no credit accounts and bad debts; no floor or window-trimmers; no unnecessary expense of any kind. You get this saving.

It is Worth Investigating!

Jamerson Clothes Shops

PHILADELPHIA—1425 Chestnut

KANSAS CITY—10th and Walnut

ST. LOUIS—6th and Olive

EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE FARMER

State Commissioner Payson Smith Asks for Them a Common Opportunity With Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

AMHERST, Mass.—About 100 people were enrolled Monday for the first lecture of Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst. The sections devoted to field crops and market gardening met in the afternoon and Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, spoke in the evening on "An Adequate System of Agricultural Education for the Commonwealth."

"The time must come," said Mr. Smith, "when the farmer will not be obliged to move away from the country in order to give his children an education. The duty of the rural school is to promote country life. But pupils should have a common opportunity with every child in America and not a specialized training for a single vocation. Massachusetts has been foremost in creating efficient schools, but, when it comes to backing up her schools by State finances she spends a smaller per cent than any state in the Union. The idea of town responsibility for schools must be broadened. The neglect or poverty of a single town should not measure the educational opportunities of its children. That the tax wealth, wherever it is, for the education of children, wherever they may live, should be the ruling idea in education for both city and country."

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FARMERS ARE ASKED TO RAISE MORE FOOD

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION IS NEW YORK NEED

Supplies Below Average, Says Commissioner of Agriculture, and Farms Should Be Made to Yield to Full Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Food supplies in this State are far below average, and although there is no likelihood of exhausting them, increased production is a necessity, according to the report submitted to Governor Whitman by Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, after an investigation. In part the report says:

"While our report was designed to cover food supplies available over and above those needed for consumption and planting, the investigation showed results which indicate a serious problem in the matter of obtaining seed for this year's planting. It is evident that we are facing the problem of increasing production in this State, with a shortage of seed for planting, which makes the problem more acute. The indications are that the demand for food products next year will be as great, if not greater than the demand of last year, and producers should be urged to strive to meet this increased demand. The department will make every endeavor to cooperate with producers in an effort to increase production. The present supply of food products, however, is such as to meet immediate demands, so there is no cause for fear of exhaustion."

"The quantities reported in farmers' hands are those left after deducting their requirements for home consumption and seed. Estimates were made of supplies in wholesale houses, and a small quantity of canned goods was found in the plants where originally packed. Food products intended for consumption in this State were also included in the investigation."

"This being the first attempt to ascertain quantity of food supplies available in this State, no statistics are at hand with which to make comparisons with other years, but it may be safely assumed that the quantities on hand March 1 were much less than the usual supply at that date."

"In the Greater New York and Long Island districts, 325,000 bushels of potatoes were found; practically all in the hands of dealers. No vegetables—of which Long Island usually produces a large quantity—could be found, owing to the unfavorable season last year. In many of the principal potato-raising counties of the State the crop last year was a failure, and in such sections there is a serious shortage of seed for spring planting, and in some other sections the quality is unsatisfactory. The high cost of farm labor, will undoubtedly have a serious effect and greatly reduce the acreage in this State. The average production in the State in 1916 is estimated at 70 bushels per acre, making the total crop of the State 22,400,000 bushels, as against 53,215,000 bushels produced in 1914. It was estimated that there were in the growers' hands, Jan. 1, 1917, 7,000,000; Jan. 1, 1916, 12,000,000; Jan. 1, 1915, 29,000,000, and in the dealers' hands on Jan. 1 of the present year, 1,344,000 bushels. Present price to growers is about \$2.50 per bushel; in 1916 the price was 85¢ per bushel, and in 1915, 40¢ per bushel. The Federal Department of Agriculture estimates the total crop for 1916 in the United States at 75,000,000 bushels less than the 1915 crop; 125,000,000 bushels short of the 1914 crop, and on Jan. 1 of the present year, 130,000,000 bushels less than the average holdings of the preceding five years on that date. As indicated, the outlook for an average of this crop for the present year is not encouraging, but this department will make a determined effort to locate seed satisfactory both in quantity and quality, and inform the farmers where it can be obtained."

The bean crop was much below the average for the season, having been affected by the same adverse conditions during the growing season as were potatoes, thus reducing the production for the year to about 50 per cent of the normal crop, which is usually 1,680,000 bushels; and the same is true of vegetables, of which, at this season of the year, considerable quantities are usually to be found in the hands of farmers for sale.

The season was particularly difficult for cabbage. This crop is usually contracted for by canneries at around \$7 per ton for fall delivery, but owing to the scarcity, the price last fall, was about \$40 per ton, and during the winter has increased to upward of \$100 per ton.

The quantity of apples was found to be much less than was on hand during the previous year, and very largely in cold storage. The 1916 crop was estimated at 26,000,000 bushels, which was slightly above the average, but a shortage in other portions of the country has reduced the available supply at this time to about 60 per cent of the quantity on hand last year.

"A very small quantity of butter was reported as being in the farmers' hands, and less than the usual supply in the hands of dealers and in cold storage. Within a short time the creameries of the State will be in full operation again. The advance in the price of milk which has recently taken place may cause a somewhat higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Cox

Tuesday issued a war proclamation,

calling on citizens to help the Nation in food preparedness by developing every available acre through intensive farming and converting vacant lots into gardens. "We are maintaining our men, conserving our finances, protecting our public works, and resorting to means of defense which experience teaches, but there seems to be no thought to the importance of intensifying the interests of the soil," he urged. "An understanding of the importance of the element of food should stir our patriotic endeavor. A movement should be inaugurated at once in every community, rural and city, in order that facilities which nature has given us may be availed to the utmost."

Later in the day the Governor ordered out four militia companies at Cincinnati, three at Columbus, four at Cleveland, and one at Portsmouth. They will guard the railroad and other properties.

MILK AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IS PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Delegates to the annual convention of the American Shorthorn Cattle Club which closed its two-day session here recently, were told by Secretary C. B. Wade that city people would be paying 25 cents a quart for milk by 1930.

Some of the 200 farmers from New York to California who attended the convention were inclined to smile at Secretary Wade's prophecy, but that the increasing cost of cattle food and freight rates will keep milk prices high for some time was generally agreed upon.

RECIPROCITY CLUB

Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America held its monthly dinner and third annual ladies' night at the Bellevue last evening. About 100 were present. The Rev. Cortland Myers spoke informally. Irvin L. Lindabury made an address of welcome to the ladies.

APPEAL FOR AGRICULTURAL PREPAREDNESS

Secretary Houston Takes Steps to Mobilize National Resources to Prevent Food Shortage in Case of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The farmers of America have been appealed to by Secretary Houston to join in agricultural preparedness measures, so that the country may not be handicapped by food shortage in its efforts to meet the international crisis. Elimination of waste, conservation of surplus and attainment of maximum crop returns were outlined as steps imperative for strengthening agricultural resources.

"Both for economic and patriotic reasons," the Secretary said in a formal statement, "the American farmer should strive this year for the highest standard of efficiency in the production and conservation of food."

The Secretary's appeal was part of the campaign undertaken by the Department of Agriculture to mobilize the Nation's agricultural resources.

The statement declared it was especially important to reduce the risk of wastes in Northern staple vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages and onions.

Preventable things, the Secretary said, frequently reduce the crop from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels.

The statement declared that fruits and vegetables "which ordinarily it is advisable to attempt to conserve" should be systematically saved now. Canning, drying and preserving operations, it added, should not be delayed until late summer or autumn, and family gardens should be planned to supply ample quantities of early maturing fruits and vegetables for preservation, as well as fresh products for immediate consumption.

The Secretary urged the preservation by drying for soup stock such as carrots, potatoes and celery, and drying of surplus sweet corn.

Many crops grown usually for soil improvement or forage, he declared, possess large food value if utilized properly, and their utilization for human food and oil production "doubtless will be advisable." Such crops as soy beans, cow peas, peanuts, kaffir and other grain sorghums were mentioned specifically in this connection.

The secretary's statement will be distributed through the country by the department in order to reach as many farmers as possible.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Oregon potatoes, it has been discovered, increase in value rapidly as they journey eastward. A carload of 655 sacks as they stand on the tracks at Portland are worth \$2500. When the potatoes reach New York they are worth, at present prices there, \$6000. The highest price recorded in Oregon for actual sales of potatoes by farmers is \$3.25 per hundred, or \$1.95 per bushel.

Housewives in San Francisco, Cal., have decided to curb increasing prices of vegetables and other foodstuffs. One thousand of them have joined the newly-organized Housewives League, and have pledged themselves to buy no more onions or potatoes for two weeks. Meat, it is said, will be the next commodity to receive the attention of the members.

Carefully prepared charts exhibited to the Voters Educational League of North Vancouver, B. C., show how the cost of living has increased during the last 16 years in the leading cities of Canada. The interesting fact was disclosed that while the cost of the war to Canada for two and one-half

years has been \$442,850,054, to Jan. 20, 1917, the increased cost of living to Canadians for the year 1916 alone, was about \$54,000,000 beyond the prices for which the same needs were supplied in the year 1900. Showing the recent increases, it was pointed out that the people of Vancouver, during February, paid about \$60,000 per week more for necessities than they paid in Feb., 1916. The average increased cost for a family of five persons was shown to be \$2.92 per week over the corresponding period last

Sale prices at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., last week broke all market records. Cattle, sheep, lambs and swine sold for the highest prices ever known, and indications are that they will continue to rise. Large shipments of meat are being made to the Allies, it is said.

"There is undoubtedly a great amount of waste in our homes, due to poor selection of foods, the failure to select suitable substitutes for articles of which the supply is inadequate, and not least the waste in the utilization of the foods which we do purchase," says an expert on marketing. "In our happy-go-lucky fashion we have paid little attention to the opportunities for economy which so often have been recommended to us," he concludes.

Many persons in the United States who have been examining Government reports do not see where facts can be produced in justification of a food embargo. These persons, who are vitally interested in the problems of the high cost of living, say that if an embargo does become necessary, it should begin with cutting off the grain supplies which breweries and distilleries are using, and then there would be plenty for the United States and Europe, too. England found that food supplies were never so conserving as to utilize the best advantage by pouring them into breweries and distilleries and the United States will recognize the same fact if there is ever necessity for conserving to the fullest degree the food products of the country.

It appears as though municipalities will have no difficulty in securing producers to supply food products for sale to consumers at cost. The city of Boston has just received an offer from a dealer in Virginia to furnish eggs direct from the producer provided the city is interested in such a venture. His communication, addressed to the "Board of Aldermen," is as follows: "Gentlemen: Could I interest you in fresh eggs which I get direct from the farmers? My supply runs from 20 to 50 cases per week, and I am anxious to get regular customers for them. Would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience. H. D. Albin, Winchester, Va." The letter head shows that the proposition was made by a dealer in poultry, strictly fresh eggs and meats.

SHIPPERS INDORSE PLAN TO INCREASE DEMURRAGE RATES

The proposed increase in demurrage rates by the railroads on May 1 was upheld at a meeting yesterday in Boston of New England shippers called together by the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was also voted that the proposed increase of 5 per cent in the rail-and-lake freight charges between New England and Chicago was not excessive.

In favoring the new demurrage rates the shippers passed a resolution urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent the proposed increase in charges for the diversion of freight in transit, and the abolishment of the "hold" privilege. The resolution stipulated that the demurrage code should be applied under the supervision of an impartial force, which will see that shippers and receivers of carload freight shall not be penalized in demurrage charges which are due to delayed and irregular service on the part of the carriers, or to any other cause that would make the prompt loading and unloading of cars impracticable.

Trimmed Hats *In the Newest Modes Modestly Priced at 10.00*

THESE stylish trimmed hats are decidedly feminine. A touch of filmy edges that add grace and becomingness, lace and bows adorned with springy gayness of flowers, burnt peacock fancies and the stylish aeroplane wings. All the developments in artistic millinery assembled at the above price. Black and all colors to suit the spring apparel.

TAILORED HATS with the new cushion brims in sunshine straw; in becoming turned side and mushroom effects. Combinations and solid colors are ever so attractive, for immediate wear. At 2.98.

PROMOTION OF MASSACHUSETTS FARMING SOUGHT

Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Agriculture Proposes to Raise Fund for Purpose of Encouraging Industry

As a partial solution of the cost of living problem in Massachusetts, the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is proposing to raise a fund for the purpose of encouraging farming in the State and the establishment of increased facilities for the disposal of farm produce to the nearest markets. In making its proposition the committee calls attention to similar efforts which have been and are being made in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Little Rock, Ark., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., and in Northern Michigan and Nebraska.

In its statement calling for the establishment of the fund the committee says:

"Farming at one time in Massachusetts was prosperous. Cities were dependent to a great extent upon the food supplied from near at hand. With the advent of railroads and cold storage, food products began to be shipped into the larger centers from greater and greater distances, which created a more acute competition for the farmer. Manufacturing industries grew and developed, due to the more or less scientific methods of production and distribution, and were able to pay higher wages than the farmer, the result being that labor, which would otherwise be attracted to farming, found it more advantageous to go to the larger cities and manufacturing centers.

"New England is not decadent. Despite the competition of its own sons and their children who have gone to the West and the South to establish themselves in agriculture and the other industries, New England has steadily grown greater and wealthier, losing ground only in agriculture.

"Farming in general in Massachusetts was prosperous. Cities were dependent to a great extent upon the food supplied from near at hand. With the advent of railroads and cold storage, food products began to be shipped into the larger centers from greater and greater distances, which created a more acute competition for the farmer. Manufacturing industries grew and developed, due to the more or less scientific methods of production and distribution, and were able to pay higher wages than the farmer, the result being that labor, which would otherwise be attracted to farming, found it more advantageous to go to the larger cities and manufacturing centers.

"New England is not decadent.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

will it be possible to discuss the merits and demerits of the scheme.

In the course of an interview with Mr. Johnston, who is senior inspector in the Department of Agriculture for the southern district of Ireland, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked what he thought of the complaints coming from various quarters that the department was asking the farmer to till a certain acreage, which they maintained would be impossible in the period laid down. The scheme for tillage, Mr. Johnston replied, comes under two classes, compulsion and persuasion, and the department are working under the second class (persuasion), explaining to the farmer the necessity for doing his utmost. And though the farmer may not be able to do all he is asked, he will, Mr. Johnston continued, nevertheless be able to prove that a good effort has been made. As far as my district is concerned, at any rate, the response will be fairly good. Mr. Johnston's district, he pointed out, includes Cork, which is tillage county, and where everything is expected to go well. Limerick, grass county, where some little difficulty may be anticipated. Meath, grass county—here is to be found a political element. Westford, mixed tillage and grass. Tipperary, North and South Riding, tillage and grass county. Tipperary is known as the Golden Vale, and there is to be found some of the finest land in Ireland.

Nothing could yet be stated definitely about these places, Mr. Johnston said, as the scheme had only been in operation 10 days. He could not speak with any degree of certainty as to other parts of Ireland, but in the three northern counties, Down, Antrim and Derry, he thought no difficulty would be encountered, as they had always been tillage counties, and extra tillage would not be looked upon as any great hardship. As regarded the three western counties, Roscommon, Galway and Mayo, he thought Roscommon went in principally for grazing, and Galway was a typical western county, but he could not say very much about them.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnston said he considered the Department of Agriculture had now a most valuable and excellent organization for dealing with the whole of the food production scheme in Ireland.

FOOD PRODUCTION SCHEME IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Owing to the recent hard weather there has been unavoidable delay in getting the food-production scheme in Ireland started. There has also been a good deal of protest against it from many quarters, though it is not yet possible to say whether these protests are based upon good grounds. The Department of Agriculture have not, so far, been given the opportunity of bringing their extensive provisions for making this scheme a success into effect, and only when it is fully understood by the country and cooperation with the Department of Agriculture is assured



No Other Instrument Has Ever Stood Such a Test!

SIDE by side they performed from the stage of the music room of the Hotel Biltmore of New York—Leopold Godowsky, premier concert pianist of America, and the Ampico. And when this remarkable "comparison concert" was over, the Ampico had proved beyond question that a genuine reproducing piano had at last been perfected. Tone for tone and phrase for phrase the Ampico's performance duplicated that of the artist himself.

Can you imagine a more severe test? Think, too, of what it means when an artist of Godowsky's standing consents to participate in a public comparison of his art with a "player piano."

As a matter of fact, the Ampico is not a "player piano" in the ordinary sense, but a new invention of much greater artistic possibilities—an invention that mirrors the most intimate characteristics of the great pianists' playing and reproduces their interpretations exactly as if they were playing your own piano.

The Ampico may be used as the regular piano for playing manually and also as the player piano, using any standard 88-note roll.

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NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION TO BE ASKED NOW

Congress, at Special Session, to Face Determined Demand for Submission of an Absolutely "Bone-Dry" Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Absolute and unconditional prohibition for the United States is a proposition to be put up to the Sixty-fifth Congress early in the session which starts next Monday noon. It will be no halting nor half-way prohibition, for leaders of the movement in Congress have practically settled that the words "for sale" will be eliminated from the resolution to be introduced this year. The effect of this elimination will be to make it legally impossible to obtain intoxicants in any way for personal use as a beverage. It forecasts a "bone-dry" nation.

The resolution introduced in the previous Congress read, in substance, "The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, and importation for sale, of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation thereof, are forever prohibited." The sense of the resolution now proposed will be about the same, except with the words "for sale" stricken out.

The exact terminology of the resolution to be introduced is to be considered this evening in the Capitol, at a meeting of the commission appointed two years ago to represent the temperance organizations of the country in the framing of the national prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Members of Congress are affiliated with this commission, and already have been holding conferences in preparation for tonight's meeting.

It is expected that Senator Shepard of Texas, author of the District of Columbia antisaloon bill, which passed in the short session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, will introduce the proposed national amendment in the Senate, and that Representative Webb, North Carolina, will present it in the House.

Prohibition leaders in the capital feel that they have every assurance of the successful passage of the proposed national amendment. A chief matter of encouragement is found in the temper of the recent "bone-dry" Congress, making it evident that the opposition to real and complete prohibition for the nation is a rapidly disintegrating factor.

Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has sent to the national legislative committee of the league at Washington the following statement concerning the wording of the national prohibition resolution to be introduced in the new Congress:

"Because of changed conditions over the country and the enactment of the Federal bone-dry act, I shall recommend to the legislative committee and the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and the joint committee from the allied organizations, to so draft the amendment that the words 'for sale' be stricken out of the proposed amendment for national prohibition.

"One of the objections to striking out those words up to this time was that several prohibition states which permitted limited amounts of liquor to be shipped into the State would not ratify the amendment and that some congressmen from these states would not support the resolution if these words were eliminated.

"This objection is of little weight since Congress, by an overwhelming majority, voted for the 'bone-dry' act and forced a higher standard of prohibition on these states than they had adopted. States' rights can no longer be offered as an excuse to oppose national prohibition by those who voted for the Federal 'bone-dry' law. The rapidly advancing prohibition sentiment in the Nation will be sufficient to overcome any objection in the State to ratification. With 25 states having adopted prohibition, and 10 more states in the fight now to secure State prohibition, the amendment will be speedily ratified, without doubt."

"The new conditions justify the change in the wording of the amendment, and I shall so recommend at the next meeting of the committee, April 5."

Dr. Baker added: "Of course, Congress will have to decide the wording of the amendment, but we believe that the judgment of the committee representing allied organizations will have weight in determining what shall be done."

COTTON GROWN IN NEVADA VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Cotton is being grown in the Pahrump Valley, about 60 miles from here. An experimental acre was grown by a Los Angeles company and two bales raised. The variety used was the short staple called the Mehane. The company is enthusiastic over the experiment and will install a gin on the ranch and put out a large crop.

CAR SERVICE PROTESTED
Signed by several hundred Lexington citizens, petitions complaining against the trolley service between Lexington and Boston were filed with the Public Service Commission yesterday. The commission has assigned a hearing for April 5 on the petitions, which were the outcome of an investigation made by a committee appointed at the annual Lexington town meeting.

BANK MEN HEAR CANADIAN OFFICER TALK ON THE WAR

Major Gordon Says if United States Enters It Should Do So in Defense of Own Rights

If the people of the United States decide to enter the war, they should do it in defense of their own rights and interests dear to them, and not merely to aid the Allies in achieving a victory which they expect to win for themselves, declared Maj. Charles W. Gordon of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada, better known, perhaps, as "Ralph Connor," in speaking at the annual dinner of the Bank Officers Association of Boston at the Hotel Somerset last night.

Major Gordon declared that the Canadians were fighting in Flanders because they willed to fight there and for no other reason. The Canadian response to the colors in 1914, he said, was actuated by love of the mother country and by the call of freedom and liberty to defend the "simple belief that the small nation has the right to live in safety beside the greatest nation though it may not be able to defend itself by force of arms."

"Germany has willed that this war shall cease to be an academic question with you and that it shall become a question of national life and honor," he declared. "We will fight this war out whether America enters or not, and we will win. If the American people feel that their honor and interests dear to them are at stake and decide to defend that honor and those interests, then we shall be thankful to God, but we do not want the American people to enter this war merely to aid the Allies in achieving a victory which they will win for themselves."

"If America decides to send battalions to France, it will not take so long to train them as some believe. Where formerly it took us two years to train troops, we are now fitting them adequately for service by three months training in Canada and three months at Havre. If American troops are sent to France and move into the line between the French on the south and the British and Canadians on the north, the enemy will see, organized side by side, a force that is greater than the sword."

"We believe that we are fighting for the better days when small nations shall be safe and treated respectfully, and we believe we are fighting for the days when the peoples of the world will be leagued together for the preservation of peace."

The Rev. Henry S. Bradley of Worcester said in part: "I believe that there is some resentment in the United States that for two years and a half we have not had a hand in this war. This country was founded on resistance to tyranny and fought the Civil War to abolish slavery. Today we are called into a still more noble and altruistic fight, to say that there shall be no more vassals or serfs or subjects of tsars or kaisers, but a universal brotherhood of men."

Melvin M. Johnson, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, made a plea for representative government in which he opposed the initiative, referendum, and recall. But two of the amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts, he declared, had been enacted by a majority vote. In his opinion the result of the adoption of the initiative and referendum would be rule by minority or rule by a majority without regard to the interests of the minority.

He stated that when John Adams provided for representative government in the Massachusetts Constitution, he provided for a system found everywhere in the business world where the owners and stockholders leave the conduct of the business to their representatives, the officers and directors, and he further provided for method of government in which men were trained for their work.

Norman L. Adams, president of the association and presiding officer, declared that the keynote of the hour in the United States was public service and expressed the hope that for every one of the association who entered the line in the conflict which he said he believed would be here in a few days, at least 10 others would enlist for the work behind the line. The annual dinner, which assumed the form of a patriotic meeting, was arranged by Frank W. Bryant, Richard F. Churchill, Arthur M. Horne, Harry L. Brett, Joseph E. Scanlon and President Adams. Carroll Swan was in charge of the patriotic program.

BOSTON CLEAN UP PLANS DISCUSSED

Plans for making practical the design to make Boston yards, alleys and streets really cleaner were discussed last night at the meeting of the South End Improvement Society in the Rice School at Appleton and Dartmouth streets. It was decided to make a trial of a plan of neighborhood inspection and reporting proposed by Mayor Curley, George Morton of the Boston Clean-Up Committee and H. S. Jordan of the Department of Health. The plan comprehends each householder keeping watch on his neighbors' yards and if they are not kept clean and neat to report that fact to the clean-up campaign committee officials.

It was urged at the meeting that efforts be made throughout the city to win the prize in the New England-wide clean-up and paint-up campaign this spring. Governor McCall, Governor Keyes of New Hampshire and Charles E. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will award a cup to the city or town of the New England states having the best record. Other prizes will be awarded the individuals and improvement organizations.

SPEEDING UP OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England.—In a recent interview with press representatives, Sir Arthur Lee, M. P., Director-General of Food Production, put forward some proposals intended to speed up the food production of the country. He was insistent in urging the necessity for economizing time in the few weeks still remaining when plowing and sowing operations could be carried out. Not an hour, he declared, must now be lost, and he appealed to the churches of all denominations to encourage their congregations, for the time being, to work on Sundays as well as week days.

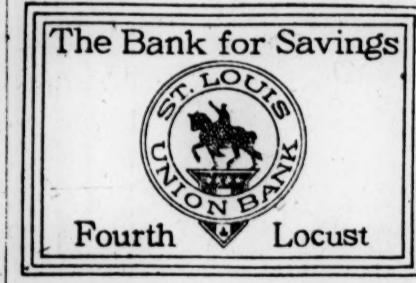
To help him in his work, Sir Arthur Lee stated he had obtained the able assistance of Sir Alwyn Fellowes, a former president of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. F. D. Acland, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board in 1915; Mr. Edward Strutt and Mr. Leslie Scott, both agricultural experts; Professor Keeble of the Royal Horticultural Society, Miss Talbot and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. It would have been impossible, he declared, to increase the food supply in Great Britain had it not been for the agricultural policy recently announced by the Prime Minister. What they had now to do was to go ahead and use every available means that would help them. He laid stress on the need for machinery.

The difficulty, however, of importing tractors under present conditions had unfortunately to some extent limited the enormous number they had hoped to have at their command. Nevertheless, everything possible was being done, and Mr. Perry, the head of the Ford Manufacturing Companies in Europe, was gratuitously giving his services in helping to collect, organize, and maintain the supply of tractors to Great Britain.

In order to make use of every hour which remained to them during which sowing must be done, Sir Arthur Lee proposed that night shifts should be organized, if possible. Where motor plows were available 20 hours a day could then be worked instead of eight, which was usually reckoned an ordinary plowing day. Naturally horses could not be worked more than the customary time, but given machinery and the necessary labor, no such limitation existed, and with an acetylene headlight it had been proved quite possible to plow at night. This Sir Arthur Lee said would mean that in six weeks a tractor could plow 420 acres. He was therefore, most anxious to have the help of enthusiastic people to aid him in this matter. People who could drive mechanical machinery or their own motor cars could give valuable help, and, Sir Arthur Lee said, he would like to see a corps of night plowmen raised for the emergency. It would, he declared, be a very substantial help to them in dealing with the problem of increasing food supply. He also emphasized the point that at the present moment skilled men, plowmen and others, must be left on the land. The highest authority, he said, had decided on a far-reaching agricultural policy, which would be rendered valueless unless the labor necessary to put the policy into effect was available. Sir Arthur urged the necessity of farmers using every kind of labor obtainable. The usefulness of women's work, he considered, had not been hitherto appreciated, but it must be used to an increasing extent, also conscientious objectors and prisoners of war could do useful work.

WOMEN'S PUBLICITY CLUB

The Women's Publicity Club held its March luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Thorndike. Mrs. George Brewster Gallup was the toastmistress. Reports were read from the pageant committee. After the luncheon Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney spoke on "Rimming Our Country by Daylight" and a number of pictures were shown. Miss M. P. Blair gave dialect readings.



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MOTOR TONNAGE REDUCTION OPPOSED

Opposition to reducing the limit of motor vehicles on the highways of Massachusetts from 14 to 8 tons was voiced by Chester I. Campbell, chairman of the motor division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and others at a hearing on a bill providing for such legislation held by the legislative Committee on Roads and Bridges yesterday.

J. B. Sullivan, representing the Boston Commercial Vehicle Dealers' Association, G. A. Whitten of a large coal company and F. P. Hanson, appearing for a worsted company in Lawrence also objected to the bill, asserting that the largest motor vehicles obtainable would be necessary in the event of war or a shortage in railroad transportation facilities.

Col. William D. Sohier, chairman of the school garden project recently adopted by the School Committee but is carried on privately by the teachers of the Angell School who have raised the money by private subscription and are working out the entire scheme with the approval of the school authorities.

This work is not connected with the school garden project recently adopted by the School Committee but is carried on privately by the teachers of the Angell School who have raised the money by private subscription and are working out the entire scheme with the approval of the school authorities.

The results of last year's experiments were very satisfactory. The boys liked the work, developed in self-reliance, promptness and good behavior. Some of them showed a real aptitude for work of this character. The teachers believe that for the boys of these classes rural pursuits are much better than city activities, that they offer better opportunities and a more suitable environment.

C. & M. APPROVES THE B. & M. PLAN

CONCORD, N. H.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Concord & Montreal Railroad here Tuesday to act upon the plan for reorganization submitted by the Boston & Maine directors, the plan was approved by a heavy majority, the vote being: Yes 42,437; No 6028. The Legislature was asked to enact such legislation as will be necessary to facilitate a union of the Boston & Maine and the leased lines.

ANGELL SCHOOL TO RESUME FARM EXPERIMENT WORK

Beginning the 1st of April the farm experiment carried on last year with special class children in the George T. Angell School, Roxbury, will be resumed on an increased scale.

Under the direction of Miss Helen J. Roberts groups of boys will be taken several times a week to the Roberts Farm in Weston there to receive instruction in simple farm work. This year they expect to have an acre of potatoes, a good kitchen garden, flower garden, 200 chickens with the building and care of coops and yards, and care of horses and cows. The work will be conducted through the summer and into the autumn, until the crops are harvested.

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TEACHERS STUDY GARDENING LYNN, Mass.—Three days of training in the planting and raising of vegetables in home gardens will be undertaken by 12 teachers in the grammar schools who left yesterday for Amherst on April 1, 1916.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

COAL IS TO BE HIGHER THAN LAST SUMMER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Reading Coal & Iron Company which controls the price of anthracite has announced that it will make the usual Spring reduction on coal of 50 cents a ton on family sizes on April 1. Other operators will be compelled to fall into line.

In addition to this reduction the 25 cent rebate in freight rates will go into effect at about the same time, which will make coal purchased in April, 75 cents a ton cheaper than that bought in March.

One factor may intervene to advance the price slightly and that is war with Germany. In that event it is possible there may be an increase in the cost of coal in excess of the usual monthly increase of 10 cents a ton. Compared with recent years, the prices that will go into effect on April 1 are 25 cents a ton higher than those which prevailed for egg, stove, nut and pea coal on April 1, 1916.

CANDIDATES SPEAK

At Cyrus Hall in Cambridge last night Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Lawrence G. Brooks and George A. Goodwin, candidates for the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Congressional District, addressed a gathering. Former Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge presided. Former Gov. David I. Walsh, who was ill, spoke, telephoned from Worcester that he would be unable to arrive in time to attend the meeting.

BIBLE USE IN IMMIGRATION LITERACY TESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reading matter for a literacy test for aliens under the new immigration law will be taken from the Bible, the Department of Labor has announced. Passages will be selected in more than 100 languages and dialects.

"This is not because the Bible is considered a sacred book by many people," said the department's announcement, "but because it is now the only book in virtually every tongue. The translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idiomatic expressions as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

Alien Applicants Warned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Justice Guy in the Supreme Court warned 155 applicants for final citizenship papers that abuses of their citizenship would deprive them of its privileges.

COTTON PUT INTO SMALLER BALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new cotton compress which puts 40 pounds of cotton into a cubic foot of space, against the old 14 pounds per foot, has been installed in the new municipal cotton warehouses here. The advantage of this press is that it cuts down the tonnage space required to carry a given tonnage of cotton, makes the bales smaller and easier to handle and reduces freight rates across the Atlantic from \$1 to 1.50 a bale.

James McCreery & Co.

BRITISH APPEAL FOR AID IN STATE SERVICE SCHEME

Neville Chamberlain Touches on Man-Power Question and Makes Call for Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service, took the opportunity of his brief visit to Glasgow to make a strong appeal for volunteers to carry out his scheme. The hall, which is capable of seating about 5000 people, was packed, and Mr. Chamberlain was given a rousing reception.

In opening his address, Mr. Chamberlain recalled the fact that about 14 years before in that very hall his father had expounded and developed his ideas for a closer union of the Empire through commercial relations. Bitter controversy resulted, but he was glad to think that in the end even his father's most strenuous opponents had given him full and generous credit for the patriotism of his motives. Today, by the strange whirligig of time, Mr. Chamberlain continued, both his sons were serving in a Government under one of his greatest antagonists, and his great scheme of Imperial preference was being recommended to the Prime Minister by a committee which included all classes of the community. As Mr. Bonar Law had said, all differences were being forgotten in the dangers that threatened them all. Today, when that danger was grave and more imminent than ever, and when enormous sacrifices were going to be demanded from all classes of the community, even the most hardened optimist, Mr. Chamberlain said, must realize that they were approaching the crisis of their fortunes.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain declared this was not a war of armies or of navies only; it was a war of nations. The "old dogged British spirit" was roused, and would not be beaten. With every fresh peril it would only set its teeth and harden its determination. The reception of the Prime Minister's drastic proposals, he said, confirmed the view that the Nation only desired to be told what to do and it would do it gladly. Mr. Chamberlain then appealed to every one of them to put their services at the disposal of their country. The scheme, he continued, was a voluntary scheme, and because of that there had been a certain amount of criticism. Some asked why compulsion was not adopted at once. They might, he admitted, have adopted the Prussian system, but he preferred the British method, and for the reason that when Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George had given a pledge to certain leaders of the Labor Party that compulsory national service would not be introduced until it had been proved that the requirements of the Nation could not be met by voluntary means. For the reason that they had pledged their word, Mr. Chamberlain said, they must try out the voluntary system before they talked about compulsion. They were, however, fighting for their lives, and he felt certain that if they could not meet the needs of voluntary means the people of Great Britain would be prepared to face whatever loss of individual liberty, wealth, or property might be necessary to prevent them going down in the struggle.

Turning to the question of man power, Mr. Chamberlain declared he had no doubt that they could beat the Germans, but it would be a tough job and success would depend upon their ability to send fresh reserves of men to Field Marshal Haig when he wanted them. They could not get many more men from nonessential industries, but they had complete statistics and knew where to find them, and they were only to be found in sufficient numbers in vital industries, such as munitions, shipbuilding, agriculture and mines. To prevent the supplies of these essential articles languishing, therefore, they must find substitutes, and that was the main demand upon national service. Mr. Chamberlain then explained that to obtain substitutes they "might have to rob some other industries." He did not wish to injure the trade of the country, but if there was not enough labor to go round, those industries which did not actually conduct in one way or another to the winning of the war must go short before those which did.

A list would be issued immediately dealing with restricted occupations, as to which an order would be made forbidding more labor to be employed without the express permission of the Director-General of National Service. This measure had been considered a small proposal to make after many weeks of labor, but he explained it was impossible to shut down a series of industries at one blow without dislocating trade in all directions and injuring credit. The manufacturer and trade would have to be given time to adapt themselves to new circumstances.

Mr. Chamberlain then went on to explain that one of the great difficulties they had suffered from had been the immobility of labor. They wanted, he said, to be able to move labor from one occupation to another, and from one place to another, and to be able to move it quickly. That was why they wanted even those already engaged on work of national importance to enrol. On the question of agriculture, Mr. Chamberlain said his department had already given assistance to Scottish farmers in this matter by getting some 200 plowmen released from the army and drafted to various farms in Scotland. In time that would be followed up by a supply of unskilled labor. Mr. Chamberlain then appealed to anyone who had knowledge of plowing, and who was not engaged in that occupation at present, to volunteer his services for the next few months, and to landowners and others to release woodmen

and foresters from their estates to assist in the home production of timber.

Mr. Chamberlain then went into details of terms and conditions of employment and concluded by appealing to every man and woman in Great Britain to come forward without delay to help their country.

FRENCH LEGISLATORS WELCOMED IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—After leaving the Italian front, the French parliamentary delegation which recently visited Italy proceeded to Rome, where it was warmly welcomed by the Premier, Signor Boselli. In an eloquent speech he affirmed that the Allies were fighting for civilization and the rights of peoples, and referred to the debt humanity owed to the French Revolution, and to the fact that the enemy of today was the same that Italy and France had faced together at Magenta and Solferino. M. Pichon, who replied on behalf of his compatriots, said that none of her Allies were dearer to France than was Italy, and that his party felt themselves at home on her soil, just as Italians ought to feel themselves at home in France. Our delegation, he added, is a miniature, but exact epitome of what is called the union sacré. It comprises representatives of all shades of political opinion, for the French Parliament is unanimous in desiring what we ourselves desire, the triumph of right over violence, the establishment of justice in State constitutions and in international relations, and in consequence a military victory that will leave no room for equivocation of any kind.

Subsequently the third session of the inter-Ally parliament was held by way of continuing the meetings that took place in Paris and London in 1916. The session was opened in the committee room of the Italian Parliament, under the presidency of Signor Luzzatti, who read a telegram from the Mayor of Udine, thanking the French delegates for their visit to the front, after which M. Franklin-Bouillon, in turn, proposed the sending of addresses to the King and the commander-in-chief, expressing the gratitude of the delegation for the welcome accorded it in the war zone, and its admiration for the Italian Army and its leaders.

Signor Luzzatti then welcomed his French colleagues, and said in part: Our institution, modest and prudent in its beginnings, but full of hope in its aspirations, desires to be the first nucleus of that future federation which will promulgate laws inspired by the equitas gentium for the United States of Europe. This year, which we hope to be able to call a year of definite victory, will see the free convocation in Paris of representatives of the British, French, Italian and Russian parliaments. We will form the first group that will realize, with the assistance of time, this new idea.

After thanking Signor Luzzatti for his speech, M. Franklin-Bouillon went on to insist that it was necessary to labor, not only for the war itself, but also for the period after the war. If tomorrow in each of our four countries, he said, 25 men, united by the same passion for serving the interests of their country, agree to act in common, no obstacle can resist their combined impetus. Let us labor then for our country, for the triumph of the cause of liberty, of right and of human freedom.

The meeting then drew up an agenda and appointed reporters on various questions, after which it listened to reports on maritime matters, while, at the close of the proceedings, M. Franklin-Bouillon proposed that telegrams should be sent to the Russian and English parliaments affirming afresh the determination of the Allies to continue the struggle until victory had been gained.

Subsequently the French delegates were received at the Quirinal by the Queen, and afterward by the Duke of Genoa, Queen Margherita and Baron Sionni in turn.

SWISS ABSINTH PROHIBITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to prohibit the manufacture of beverages made with absinth, just as it previously prohibited the manufacture of absinth itself. The original decree expressly permitted the manufacture of such beverages, but has now been revised in view of the fact that these were coming to be used more and more as a substitute for pure absinth, and that abuses and legal uncertainties were the result. In view of the large stock of these beverages on hand, it has been arranged that an interval of six months shall be allowed to elapse before the new regulations are enforced.

Mr. Chamberlain explained the nature and object of his scheme for national service, and spoke of the problems which had come up for solution in connection with it. As a result of the conference members will be able to take a more active share in the national service campaign throughout the country. A number of questions were asked, and Mr. Chamberlain answered them in detail. In reply to Sir Henry Crank, who asked whether members of Parliament should enroll as national volunteers, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was making no exceptions in his scheme, and he hoped that they would enroll. He fully understood that a great part of their time was taken up with work of the highest national importance.

Asked whether munition workers should enroll, he replied that they certainly should do so, one of the greatest difficulties in the past having been that of finding mobile labor. In reply to a further question, he explained that farmers would not have to pay the subsistence allowance of 17s. 6d. per week to married men or men with dependents employed away from their homes. The State would do that in every case, and the allowance would only be granted to those who really had dependents before they volunteered, and who would continue to be responsible for them when they moved to another district.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that he was calling upon professional and business men to enroll in order that they might replace the large number of employees in important industries,

HOW SWEDEN IS AFFECTED BY WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—In belligerent countries attention is frequently directed to the enormous profits made by neutrals since the outbreak of war. On the other hand, not unnaturally, perhaps, far less is known of the havoc the war has played with neutral interests.

Mr. Karl Hildebrand has recently issued a book of 350 pages, published at the instance of the Swedish Government, giving an account of the work which the Swedish authorities have had to undertake to meet the abnormal conditions. This work has not only been of an administrative but also of a legislative kind. As a matter of fact, there is hardly an individual in Sweden whose affairs have not been more or less affected by the war.

In order to protect the country's neutrality, the Swedish Riksdag voted 46,000,000 kroner in 1914, 56,000,000 in 1915 and 75,000,000 in 1916. This, however, is only a small part of what the Government has had to do. Owing to Sweden's geographical position between Western Europe and Germany, precautions have had to be taken to insure the food supply of the civilian population. A large number of committees have had to be appointed, and much new legislation passed to provide for administrative activities never before contemplated. Mr. Hildebrand points out that no less than 16 Governmental committees, amounting practically to fresh departments, have had to be established, the chief of these committees being those which have to provide the food supplies and to control trade. In many cases it was necessary to provide raw materials and semimanufactures which had been previously imported, and several new industries have been established, some of which may only have an ephemeral existence, but some may endure after the war and become national assets of a more permanent nature.

During the last 12 months 344,000,000 kroner of new capital was invested in trading and industrial companies. Of this amount 155,000,000 was for the establishment of new companies, the balance being subscribed for the extension of old ones. These facts seem to indicate a strong financial position, but in the midst of plenty of gold the population is suffering from a scarcity of food; bread and flour tickets were introduced at the end of 1916, and this ticket system is likely to be extended.

NATIONAL SERVICE EXPLAINED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, director-general of National Service, recently addressed a conference of about 200 members of Parliament of all parties which was held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, under the presidency of Mr. Whitley, chairman of committees. The conference, among other matters, also discussed the question of recruiting at the colliers.

Mr. Chamberlain explained the nature and object of his scheme for national service, and spoke of the problems which had come up for solution in connection with it. As a result of the conference members will be able to take a more active share in the national service campaign throughout the country. A number of questions were asked, and Mr. Chamberlain answered them in detail. In reply to Sir Henry Crank, who asked whether members of Parliament should enroll as national volunteers, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was making no exceptions in his scheme, and he hoped that they would enroll. He fully understood that a great part of their time was taken up with work of the highest national importance.

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Mr. Chamberlain explained that he was calling upon professional and business men to enroll in order that they might replace the large number of employees in important industries,

such as accountants, senior clerks in insurance offices and men in high position in Government departments who were taken away for other work. He pointed out that the Government had requested all Government employees between the ages of 18 and 61 to enroll. Capable men were being specially selected as experts for the work of examining and placing the members of the professional classes who volunteered.

CULTIVATION OF LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking recently at the annual meeting of the County Council Associations Lord Selborne touched upon the subject of the submarine menace. Sir Edward Carson, he thought, struck exactly the right note in his recent speech in the House of Commons. The question, Lord Selborne said, was a serious one, and he thought that although they would be badly pinched, the Navy would see them through. That the country should ever have been placed in such danger, Lord Selborne attributed to the fact that the home land had ceased to be regarded as the nation's first source of food. He regarded the notion as absurd that anybody could cultivate the land, and it was preposterous, he declared, to think that this would be done by a Government Department in Whitehall. The nation must realize the fact that if 30,000 men, as had lately happened, were taken from the land, the standard of cultivation could not be maintained. He thought it was preposterous that the Army Council, the Food Controller, or the Director of National Service should thwart the efforts of the president of the Board of Agriculture. Lord Selborne characterized it as a dangerous policy, and maintained that these bodies should do nothing to interfere with the efforts of Mr. Prothero until a decision on the subject in question had been arrived at by the War Cabinet.

MINERS UNDER STATE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Shortly before the taking over of the mines by the State the Executive Council of the Miners Federation, attended a meeting at the Board of Trade to consult with the president, Sir Alfred Stanley, and the Coal Controller, Mr. Guy Calthrop, on matters regarding wages and conditions of employment of miners under State control. A decision was come to to form an advisory committee of five coal owners and five workmen, to act with the Coal Controller. Following the conference at the Board of Trade the miners executive council held a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Robert Smillie, at which the appointment of Messrs. V. Hartshorn, South Wales; W. Straker, Northumberland; H. Smith, Yorkshire, and Robert Smillie, Scotland, to the advisory committee was confirmed. The fifth member still remained to be elected, and it was expected would be chosen from the English conciliation section. The council, among other matters, also discussed the question of recruiting at the colliers.

GERMAN METAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany, via Amsterdam—According to provisional calculations, Germany's output of iron during 1916 amounted to approximately 13,200,000 tons, a quantity which exceeds the output of the previous year by 1,900,000 tons. Meanwhile the total amount of steel produced shows an even greater increase, experts estimating it at 16,000,000 tons, or 2,700,000 tons more than in 1915.

It does not appear to us that the Re-

FRENCH LADY BARRISTER ON WOMEN'S VICTORY

Madame Grinberg Sees Great Opportunity on Municipal Council and Scope for Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is interesting to know the view taken by Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, Avocate à la Cour de Paris, of the victory which French women have just won in obtaining the municipal vote. Mme. Grinberg, who is a member of the executive of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, is also able to give some further information as to the steps which were taken to make the delegation to the parliamentary commission for universal suffrage the distinct success that it was. The delegation was composed of representatives of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, the Conseil National des Femmes Françaises, the Fédération Féministe Universitaire, the Union Fraternelle des Femmes, the Vie Féminine, the Amélioration du Sort de la Femme and the Ligue d'Electeurs pour le Suffrage des Femmes. The secretary of the Union Française and its president, Mme. de Witt Schellberger, had obtained a promise from M. Alexandre Varenne, the president of the commission, that he would receive the delegation and, in order to obtain a favorable hearing, each member of the committee had been previously visited by two feminists, who discussed the desirability of women obtaining the municipal franchise at this juncture. This preparatory work brought to light the fact that a number of recruits had been added to the ranks of the supporters of women's rights. Many deputies, who had been hostile to the movement before the war, seemed perfectly willing to grant the vote to certain classes of women, such as those women who had lost their husbands in the war, the mothers of families, or women holding a university degree.

An unknown factor in the situation, says Madame Grinberg, was the attitude which the press would adopt toward the commission's decision. An official vote, even though it was merely one in acceptance of a contention, was an invitation to public opinion to express itself. As a matter of fact, the press has shown itself distinctly friendly, nearly all the great dailies taking the side of the women. M. Varenne in l'Événement has said that among the many things which war has taught the Nation is the social value of men and women. Many women have shown their capacity for directing affairs who before only held secondary positions, and they are now better prepared to play their part in the administration of the country than they were previously. The time has perhaps come to give woman suffrage a fair trial on a limited scale. It is indeed a limited scale, remarks Madame Grinberg, for even on the exercise of the municipal suffrage two restrictions have been imposed. In order to maintain the balance between the masculine and feminine electoral bodies the commission has asked M. Flandin, the reporter, to fix an age limit, and so as to insure the vote being deprived of all political character, it is expressly stated that they cannot be senatorial delegates. In France the senators are elected by the Conseillers Généraux, the Conseillers d'Arrondissement and by delegates chosen among the electors and each commune by the municipal councils. It does not appear to us that the Re-

turning to the question of cost, Lord Montagu said he believed that after the first year or two, the fares for passengers would be less than those charged today by mail steamers. While it was only a conjecture, he thought that in the first instance £40 might be charged for a single and £70 for a return journey. The future aeroplane mail route from England to Australia, he said, would continue from Peshawar by Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, and by seaplane by British North Borneo to Queensland.

Lord Montagu also described the "All Red" route, which would be almost entirely over British territory.

The distance would measure 5220 miles, and could be covered in about five days. Starting from Karachi, the traveler would fly to Basra, where the first night would be spent; the other halting places would be Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, and on the fifth day Land's End would be reached. That part of the voyage lying over the sea would be made by seaplane.

A day and night service, Lord Montagu combined, would be used in carrying mails, the route being marked out by miniature lighthouses, and the landing places illuminated.

About a thousand passengers, he estimated, could be carried in one week,

if 10 aeroplanes a day started, each carrying 14 passengers, a pilot, and an assistant pilot. This, he said, would be quite practicable, as the Russian Siversky aeroplanes with four engines were already capable of flying over 80 miles an hour, carrying 16 persons.

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BELT LINE AROUND BOSTON IS URGED AS PRESENT NEED

A belt line around Boston, at an estimated expense of \$10,000,000, as recommended by the special Terminal Commission which reported to the Legislature last year, was advocated before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today at a continued hearing on the subject.

The proposition was supported by Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, who was a member of the commission, and by Edward F. McSweeney and Robert Luce of the special commission which was appointed by Governor McCall to investigate the high cost of living. The latter commission also recommended the belt line project.

Mr. Luce, the first speaker, declared that the developments of the past two weeks along the lines of preparedness make it imperative that everything be done to make it easier and cheaper to get food and distribute it. He said that a belt line would accomplish this purpose.

Mr. McSweeney said that Massachusetts consumers use 130,000 tons of food a month and that this food cost \$15,000,000 more today than when the war started. He added that 37 cents of every dollar paid for green vegetables is represented in transportation and that anything which could be done to facilitate and make cheaper the means of transportation would vitally effect the high cost of living problem. He said that only a very small quantity of fish is used because of poor transportation facilities and urged better facilities for the Fish Market Corporation as a step in the right direction. He proposed an extension of the use of the Northern Avenue Bridge and extension of the Union Freight Road.

Representative Greenwood said that a belt line is being tried in many of the greater cities of the country and has proved successful in practically every instance. He said that it would result in much greater dispatch in the shifting of cars, provisions and men in case of war, and in times of peace would tend to keep down the cost of living by reducing the cost of transportation of freight in the metropolitan district.

Chairman John N. Cole of the Waterways Commission said he was in favor of a belt line when the Commonwealth is able to finance, control and operate it as a service to all other roads, the shippers and the public. He urged the extension of the tracks over the Northern Avenue bridge and its operation in connection with the service to the State Pier, under the supervision of his commission, as an immediate measure of relief.

I. N. Johnson, general counsel for the Boston Fish Market Corporation, said that the company has been suffering from lack of facilities ever since it went to Fish Pier, and that it was about time that some measure of relief was afforded, after many promises which have been made by the State, none of which have been fulfilled. He said that the greatest sort of relief could be provided by a trolley freight service.

Charles S. Pierce, representing the Boston & Maine Railroad, opposed the belt line as unnecessary. He said that the report of the terminal commission was "superficial" and the result of an inadequate investigation, due to lack of time provided for the same. He quoted from a report of an investigation of terminal conditions in Boston made by an expert of the old board of directors, to the effect that the lines of railroad around Boston filled the purposes for which belt lines exist in other cities. He said that the business which originates in the vicinity of Boston and which wishes to move from one line to another is negligible and could not support a belt line. The hearing was closed.

Representative Manassah E. Bradley and James E. Fitzgerald of East Boston urged a bill for the reconstruction of the Maverick Square entrance to the East Boston tunnel by the removal of the mound about the present entrance which, they said, destroyed the business of the square.

MACHINERY IMPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON. England—In connection with the recent prohibition on the import of agricultural machinery, the Board of Trade announce that the intention is to control the importation in order to insure that the machinery it is desired to import is of the right type, fulfills the most useful purposes and is distributed over the country in the districts where it is most required. Applications for licenses will be considered by the Department of Import Restrictions, 22 Carlton Place, Westminster, S. W., if previously approved by the Director of Agricultural Machinery Branch, Ministry of Munitions, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W. C., to whom importers should first apply, giving full particulars of the machinery they desire to import.

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING INDORSED

Favorable report was made to the Massachusetts House today on the bill providing that "training in the duties of citizenship" shall be a part of the curriculum of the public schools. The bill amends the public school section of the revised laws, including among the subjects which must be taught "training in the duties of citizenship." The bill, House 1279, was introduced on petition of numerous journalists, municipal officials and others. The committee's report was unanimous.

AT THE THEATERS

Copley—"The Liars," 8:10.
Hollis—"A Taller-Made Man," 8:10.
Keith—"Vaudeville," 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Shubert—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.
Matinee—Dally at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday, 2:15; "Dolls House"; Wednesday, 3:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

REAL ESTATE

Several estates in the West End, belonging to Walter D. Hennigan, have been purchased by Joseph J. McSweeney. One parcel consists of two four-story and basement brick houses and 2800 square feet of land situated at 30 and 32 Poplar Street, assessed for \$22,600, of which \$7000 applies on the land. Another consists of a 3 1/2-story brick house and 974 square feet of land at 4 Parkman Street taxed on a valuation of \$7700 which includes \$2700 carried on the land. A third is a four-story brick house and 1954 square feet of land at 45 Garden Street. The total assessment of this parcel is \$16,000 and \$7000 of this is the amount in land value.

Joseph M. Drucker has this day taken title to the large frame dwelling property at the corner of Elm Hill Avenue and Georgia Street in Roxbury. This estate was recently purchased by Harry Greenbush, the present grantor. There is a land area of 26,010 square feet valued at \$13,000 and the total assessment amount to \$23,000.

LARGE SALE AT WALTHAM

The Middlesex County Commissioners have purchased from Albert Geiger Jr. some 92 acres of land with a large mansion house, stone stable and garage, farm cottage and extensive farm buildings, all having an assessed valuation of \$35,500, situated on the north side of South Street, Waltham, close to Roberts Station. The land is beautifully situated, sloping to the south and southwest and has splendid views over the surrounding country. From

one portion of the land, known as Boston Rock, view of Boston Harbor and the Custom House can be had. The property was formerly known as the Dr. William H. Baker estate, who for many years made it his country home. The executors of the will of Dr. Baker sold the estate to Mr. Geiger last December. For several years this estate has been sought by public institutions on account of its accessibility to rapid transportation and near municipal conveniences, such as water and sewer. The brokers in the sale to the County Commissioners were Benjamin C. Tower and John C. Kiley.

WINCHESTER PROPERTY SALES

Sarah W. deRochement has sold the 12-room single frame dwelling and 17,856 square feet of land situated at 21 Foxcroft Road, the land and buildings being assessed for \$10,350. The purchaser, Albert D. Rogers, will occupy the premises as a home. George C. Ogden has sold the single 10-room house and 5805 square feet of land situated at 26 Symmes Road to Chester W. Smith, who has bought for occupancy. George Adams Woods was the broker in both sales.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Corey St., 199, Ward 23; Elizabeth A. Hall, C. A. & F. N. Russell; frame garage. Washington St., 445-447, Ward 5; G. H. Carpenter; alter stores and offices. Brookline Ave., 109, Ward 8; Overland stores; alter sales rooms. Roxbury St., 119-125, Ward 13; Ida Cohen; alterations. Madison Ave., 154, rear, Ward 23; William E. Adams; alter garage.

BOSTON TEACHERS CLUB PLANS TO AID

At its annual meeting in Kingsley Hall yesterday afternoon the Boston Teachers Club voted to tender to the Governor of Massachusetts the services of the club and of the members individually for the performance of whatever duties the Governor may think most helpful in the present crisis.

Officers elected are: President, Miss Cora E. Bigelow; first vice-president, Miss Margaret A. Mahoney; second vice-president, Miss Matilda A. Fraser; third vice-president, Miss Ella F. Carr; corresponding secretary, Miss Eva Z. Prichard; recording secretary, Miss Mary A. McNaught; general secretary, Miss Agnes G. Tarpey; membership secretary, Miss Katherine C. Coveney; treasurer, Miss Elsie M. Blake; directors, Miss Olive A. Kee, Miss Madeline B. Driscoll, Miss Anna M. Niland, Miss Bertha M. Pattee and Miss N. Florence Treat.

EXODUS OF GERMANS TO MEXICO DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement was given out Wednesday by the War Department: "Officials of the Southern Department report as follows: Press reports have recently indicated that many Germans are crossing into Mexico. Reports from our intelligence officers, which include records of the immigration officials at various points, do not confirm these reports. Since Feb. 3 there have been but three crossings at Brownsville and 78 at Laredo, none at other points.

"Of these crossings at Laredo 39 have returned to the United States. The El Paso report shows many crossings back and forth but only by residents in the usual transactions of business."

HEARING IS POSTPONED
The public hearing on House Bill 1209, providing for a commission to investigate the gas plants of Massachusetts, with the view of ascertaining what they would cost the State to acquire, which was scheduled to be held by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Senate today, was postponed by the committee to tomorrow at 11 a. m., because other subjects on the calendar prevented the committee from hearing arguments for and against the proposition today.

BOSTON DEALERS NOT NOTIFIED OF LOWER COAL PRICE

Preparations for the usual spring reduction in the price of all sizes of family coal on April 1 have not been made by Boston coal dealers, as they state they have received no announcement from the operators that they will grant the dealers the usual spring reduction, except a press report, from Philadelphia stating that one company has announced its intentions to give the spring reduction of 50 cents a ton, to become effective on April 1.

William A. Clark, president of the New England Coal Dealers Association, which opened its annual convention in Horticultural Hall this afternoon, said that he had been trying to learn if any of the local dealers had received information to the effect that the operators would grant the usual spring reduction, but had been unable to find any concerns which had been notified of any reductions.

He says that when the customary reduction of 50 cents a ton has been made in former years by the operators on April 1, the dealers have been notified of the reduction some weeks prior to April 1.

New England dealers, according to Clark, are short of supplies at the present time and especially of the various kinds of coal which they have in stock. On the other hand, he says that consumers are not buying coal at this time. He had hoped, he said, to be able to secure definite information relative to the announcement of the spring reductions for the opening meeting of the New England Coal Dealers Association today.

In connection with the announcement of a spring reduction from Philadelphia it may be recalled that the Federal Trade Commission notified the operators that failure to grant the usual spring reduction of 50 cents a ton could not be justified on the ground of increased cost of production.

Coal dealers from all sections of New England gathered at Horticultural Hall this afternoon. Routine business, a speech by A. L. Stillman on "The Successful Fuel Briquette," and an open discussion were to be followed by the annual dinner of the association at the Revere House tomorrow. Officers will be elected tomorrow morning, and A. G. Thomason, New England Demurrage Commissioner, will address the association. The convention will close tomorrow afternoon with an address by Edward W. Parker, director of the Anthracite Bureau of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

Capt. John C. Gotwals, corps of engineers, will proceed to Sandy Hook.

Capt. William L. Reed, infantry, detached officers' list, is relieved from station at Northfield, Vt., and will proceed to Montpelier.

Col. Harris L. Roberts, infantry, is relieved from active service, to take effect May 26.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles J. Naylor, 4th cavalry, is extended.

FORD HALL TOWN MEETING

"Why the Government Should Own the Railroads" is to be the topic of an address by George E. Roever Jr. at the final Ford Hall town meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. Ford Hall activities will come to a close the following Thursday with the annual dinner of the "Ford Hall Folks" in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building.

DARTMOUTH CREDITS RECRUITS

HANOVER, N. H.—President Ernest M. Hopkins announced Tuesday that all Dartmouth undergraduates who enlist for the so-called mosquito fleet work will be given credit for the semester's work as they stood at mid-semester.

MUCH LAW ON EXPLOSIVES

An effort to tighten up the law relative to the sale and transportation in Massachusetts of high explosives was started this morning by Governor McCall, who announced his intention to ask the Legislature for further restrictive legislation if investigation shows that such legislation is necessary for the proper protection of the public.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

34th Street—New York

Illustration of a woman wearing a hat and a skirt.

Illustration of a woman wearing a hat and a skirt.

Illustration of a woman wearing a hat and a skirt.

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Illustration

IN THE LIBRARIES

Most librarians have dreams of what they would like to do for the community if more money were forthcoming each year, and the librarian in Valley City, N. D., Miss Lillian E. Cook, seems to be no exception to this rule. "If the appropriation were available," she writes, "the first thing our library would do would be to extend the use of the library to every resident in the county free of charge. This would mean duplication of books and the working out of a transportation problem in a county where distances are great and the winters long and cold. I would want the librarian to own the territory as well as the books, but probably some sort of package library delivery would be the first form tried. This for the present for North Dakota is only a dream but it's one of the things our library would do first if only it could."

Under the caption, "Why Give to Libraries?" the February number of New York Libraries points out editorially that the library, well equipped and operated, minimizes the need of all kinds of charity, and adds that an ideal community is one where no public charity is needed. It is the work of the library, the editorial says further, so to enrich life as to make men more and more independent of all organized charity; and this, in a measure at least, it is actually accomplishing.

The St. Louis Public Library has on exhibition this month in the art room colored prints suitable for schoolroom decoration, lent by the Library of Congress; also a collection of baskets made by the students of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. Formal invitations are now mailed by the library to well-known strangers about to visit the city, asking them to inspect the building and to make free use of the library's facilities during their stay. At present weekly talks on pictures are being given to the children by Edmund Wuerpel, director of the School of Fine Arts. The three pictures which yet remain to be discussed are "The Little Weaver," by Planella y Rodriguez; "The Shore," by Poore, and "Roger Bacon," by Pyle.

Special exhibits on Shakespeare, the Bible, gardening, nature, outdoor life, the European War, home economics and preserving were held at the Public Library in Winchester, Mass., during the past year. The librarian reports that the exhibits created much interest and brought many books hitherto unnoticed on the shelves to the attention of patrons.

The art department of the Minneapolis Public Library circulated more than 45,000 pictures in 1916, and more than 58,000 lantern slides. The lantern slides cover a wide variety of subjects, some of the most popular being birds, Japan, "Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Life of Christ."

The New York State Library School has a collection of bookplates which now numbers more than 5100 examples, representative of many countries and periods. Regarding this collection the thirtieth annual report of the school prints the following:

MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — Mr. Graeme Thomson, C. B., has been appointed by the Shipping Controller to be chief executive officer of the Ministry of Shipping. Mr. John Anderson, whose services have been lent by the National Health Insurance Commissioner (England), will act as secretary, and Mr. H. N. Bunbury, C. B., as accountant-general to the Ministry. It is also announced that the Transport Department, which hitherto has been under the Admiralty, has been incorporated in the Ministry of Shipping. The Admiralty, however, will still continue to exercise control as far as essential naval works are concerned through the Director of Transports and Shipping. The term "naval" is interpreted to include the transport of troops and such military services as form an integral part of joint naval and military policy.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
S. E. Cor. LaSalle and Madison Sts.
A State Bank. — Founded 1855.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$2,000,000

M. E. GREENEBAUM, President
JOSEPH G. STRAUS, Asst. Cashier and Trust Officer
SOLICITS YOUR CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT
Make Us Your Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your Estate. New, modern Safety Vaults. Loans, Investments.
We ensure good service and absolute safety in all departments.

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WOODWORTH HATS
Silk Hoods and Silk Underwear
Kremer Building, 5 N. Wabash Avenue,
CHICAGO.

C. L. PETERSON & SONS
"BELDEN FARMS". Also "Ardrey"
Milk bottled in Milk Country. Also "Ardrey"
747 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 5400.

ROBERT LEROY KANE
ARCHITECT
94 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO. Cont. 5444.

EDWIN C. GAGE INSURANCE
178 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Tel. Wabash 4047. Edge. 9400.

NEW IDEAS IN SHOES HATS
ELIZABETH WALKER
81 E. Madison St., CHICAGO. Suite 500.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lucy Page Gaston, who has recently won from the Board of Education of Chicago the right to introduce "clean life" clubs into the public schools, is a native of Delaware, and a resident of Chicago. She obtained her training as a reformer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the days when Frances E. Willard was prominent in that organization. Miss Gaston edits a periodical for young people. She is an experienced advocate before legislatures, in behalf of causes in which she believes.

Ralph Chipman Hawley, who has been promoted to a full professorship in the Yale School of Forestry, is a graduate of Amherst College and of the school in which he will now teach. His first practical apprenticeship was in the United States forestry work carried on by the bureau over which Henry S. Graves, a Yale man, presides. Then Mr. Hawley found a place with the State of Massachusetts in its forestry service. Afterward he went to New Haven and joined the staff of the Yale school, and, at the same time, served as forester for the New Haven Water Company, thus being a pioneer in that form of service which some of the larger corporations of the country are, beginning to ask of trained experts in forestry. Professor Hawley is joint author, with A. H. Hawes, of a book on New England forestry.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, K. C. B., M. P., has recently been appointed Director-General of Food Production under the British Board of Agriculture. He is tackling the problem with the greatest vigor, and his most novel proposal is that a corps should be raised for plowing by night. The experiment has already been tried on Sir Arthur's own farm, and, with an acetylene headlight, it has been found quite possible to plow after dark. Sir Arthur Lee, who entered the Royal Artillery upon leaving Woolwich, rejoined the army at the outbreak of war and served with distinction in France and Flanders, being twice mentioned in dispatches. He was recalled, however, to take up the post of military secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, where he had to do with the supply of artillery, rifles, machine-guns, shells and other ammunition. Sir Arthur Lee was at one time professor of strategy and tactics at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Can. He was also military attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, and is a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who, when he was in England some years ago, visited Sir Arthur Lee at his home. Sir Arthur has been Conservative member for the Farnham Division of Hampshire since 1900.

John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, who has been summoned to the bar of the Senate of New York State in connection with his recent charges brought against Senator Robert F. Wagner, came to the mayoralty in January, 1914, and is a candidate for reelection in the coming autumn. A lawyer by profession, and first making an impression on the public by his service as special counsel for the

city in 1906-07, he was invited to be commissioner of accounts of the city in 1907 by the then Mayor, and he retained this position until 1909, when he was elected an alderman and was made president of the municipal legislature. Thus he has had virtually 11 years of active service in the city government, and has made a record on the whole creditable. Of late he has indulged in criticism of other persons to an unsworn degree, and has come into conflict with elements of the population normally friendly to him and to the cause of efficient government, for which he stands. The resulting alienation has been unfortunate, inasmuch as he has never ceased to have the antipathy of the Tammany machine, and of other reactionary institutions in the city.

William D. Schermerhorn, president-elect of Dakota Wesleyan College, Mitchell, S. D., is a native of Lincoln County, Kansas. He is of old Dutch stock which was identified with the Reformed Dutch Church; but, in migrating to Kansas and becoming pioneers, his people became Methodists. Educated at Kansas Wesleyan, and at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., he went to India in 1905 and became pastor of the church for English and American people at Hyderabad. He returned to the United States and, in 1912, accepted the chair of New Testament Interpretation at Garrett Institute.

Carl Schurz Vrooman, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is calling on the farmers of the country to increase their acreage of spring wheat, and in other ways to add to the national food supply, is a man of wealth and expert knowledge, who joined the department in August, 1914. A native of Missouri, and educated at Washington College, Yale University, and Oxford University, he settled down to a life of study of civic questions at home and abroad, combining travel and first-hand investigation with careful study of available documentary and other data. The years between 1894 and 1900 he spent in Europe, giving careful attention to agricultural and industrial processes in vogue there; and on returning to the United States he purchased a large area of farming land in central Illinois, and began to test, under American conditions, some of the theories he had seen working fairly well abroad. Thus, when he entered the national service, three years ago, he brought to it a better equipment for the duties ahead of him than most of his predecessors had had; and during the coming months he is likely to be tested to the full, as the department does its share in the national service. Mr. Vrooman has been a prolific writer on social questions, and has many academic degrees.

VERDUN ANNIVERSARY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France — The anniversary of the battle of Verdun has been commemorated by the issue of a medal on the obverse side of which is the helmeted head of a girl and in her hand a sword with the legend "On ne passe pas." On the reverse is the fortress with the day on which the battle began, Feb. 21, 1916.

Loren Miller & Company

The Big Uptown Store

4722-28 Broadway, near Lawrence, Chicago

The Delightful Spring weather and the near approach of Easter turns all thoughts to seasonal apparel.

We are splendidly prepared with the new in apparel for Men, Women and Children at prices that we believe will make it worth while trading here.

Our Millinery and Shoe Shops are especially popular just now.

We have enlarged our Drapery, Linen and Household Utility Shops and increased the assortments to meet a popular demand.

Hoses
Makers of
Gowns, Suits
and Wraps
Suite 730, 2d floor, 724 S. Michigan Blvd., CHICAGO

Now showing some very pretty Jersey Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Tailored Suits and Top Coats for spring and summer.

Special attention is called to some smart Russian Blouses and French Slip-overs.

Goods for Chicago Delivery
Should Be Shipped Care of
BRINK'S

CHICAGO CITY EXPRESS CO.

The largest local express company
Tel. Monroe 6108, 719 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SONIA
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3512 No. Crawford Ave., CHICAGO

E. M. BLAINE & CO.

Men's Furnishers

Clark and Washington Streets, Chicago, Ill.

N. E. Corner

OTTO F. HAHN

PAINTING, DECORATING, PAINTS, GLASS,
WALL, PAPER AND PAPER HANGING.

1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Tel. Diversey 4234

WILLIAM FRIED, Tailor

Spring Suitings Ready for Inspection

64 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Adjoining University Club. Phone Hand. 3637.

R. W. BELL-BRANCH

Seasonable Millinery

19 S. STATE STREET, CHICAGO

Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables

JOS. HILFER

1433 Drexel Ave., CHICAGO.

Tel. Edgewater 1778

MATSEN & CO., Tailors for Men

1620 W. Madison Street, CHICAGO

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BLACKSTONE

CLEANERS AND
GLOVE SPECIALISTS

6125 Broadway, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Sumner 6625

4287 Greenview Ave., CHICAGO. Tel. L. V. 6005

ANDLER & BEHRENS

GROCERY AND MARKET

Quality and Service

DIER BROTHERS — Men's Market

Tel. Lake View 5622-3258, H. Halsted.

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1627 N. Clark Street, opp. "L" Station, Chicago.

E. SEWARD — Carpenter, Hardwood Floors

Furniture Repairs—Garages Rebuilt.

2015 Bernard St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Irving 5454.

THE LAKE SHORE HAT SHOP

2012 Broadway, Chicago. Wellington 3031.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Why City Consumers Pay

DALLAS FARM AND RANCH — It seems that the consumer always gets the worst of the deal when food speculators corner the market and force prices upward. The producer may sell at or below the cost of production, but this may not benefit the consumer, who is often at the mercy of market manipulators for his necessities. It is surprising the way speculators false prices, and the pretext they offer for it. The European war has been blamed for raises in prices; lack of transportation; short crops, and many other things. Some commodities have been affected by these things and others as a direct result of manipulation of the market. The consumer is easily fleeced. He will generally accept any kind of story as to why prices are high, pay the bill and complain afterwards. With the food stocks we have in this country there is no good reason for food riots and hungry people. Lack of transportation, poor business in distribution, speculation and other things are at fault. The consumer must act before there will be any considerable relief in the high cost of living. The producer and honest dealers are anxious to meet consumers and help them save marketing cost. How long will the consumer submit to extortion?

Federal Employment Direction

CHICAGO TRIBUNE — The report of the Commissioner General of Immigration indicates that 75,000 applicants for work were given employment through the 20 zone employment agencies maintained by the Government. The year before less than 12,000 people were put in position to gain their livelihood by the Government. The increase reveals a possibility. Nonemployment is a problem for national rather than State handling. So much work is seasonal and occasional and so many of the seasons and occasions require to bring the worker to the work, more than a State agency, that nothing less comprehensive than the Federal Government will be able to act as intermediary—if an official bureau is to undertake it. Chicago may have the workers and Minnesota, the Dakotas, etc., the fields. The ques-

tion of nonemployment may have local aspects and issues which must be taken care of by the State, but in some respects the solution is federal.

Let Birmingham Grow

MONTGOMERY (Ala.) ADVERTISER — We are learning to love Birmingham as we never loved her before. Her officials have wisely discovered the folly of permitting "blind tigers" to operate there, and it is said the officers of that city are more active against them than those of any other in the State. Pious Montgomery is said to be "wide open." Birmingham may not get the armor plate plant or put itself on the War, but if she can establish a good reputation as Law-and-Order Town we predict for her the greatest career of growth and prosperity of any city in these United States. A good reputation is better than riches, and lower freight rates follow in the wake of order and municipal greatness, we believe.

Illinois' Forward Step

NEW ORLEANS ITEM — Illinois has taken a great forward step in efficient State government. Governor Lowden and the State Legislature divide immediate honors in putting over the new code which completely reorganizes the State governmental machinery by consolidating 130 bureaus, de-

partments, commissions and other State agencies into just nine departments, as follows: finance, agriculture, labor, mines and mining, public works, charities and corrections, health, corporate control, education and civil service. The head of each department is to have full power to appoint and direct his force. The nine department heads, with the Governor, form the State Cabinet. A very important part of the new State organization is a budget system. At the very outset the new code wipes out about 300 jobs which have been sinecures for pothouse politicians, at a saving to the State in salaries of \$400,000 a year. This saving, however, is only an incident compared with the saving expected later by the economy made possible by a thoroughly correlated Government working on a budget basis, buying all supplies through one purchasing department.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — The Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further orders under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, in which 54 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments. The total number of controlled establishments under Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, is now 4770.

HANAN

When he made the first
Hanans shoe of today,
made by the third generation of
Hanans, maintaining the traditions
he established. Seventy years ago,
James A. Hanan had definite
ideas about what the shoes must
be.

His first thought was comfort.
His second was wearing quality—
sound leather throughout, soundly
put together, like his custom
shoe. The third was to give this
worry shoe the touch of personal,
intelligent craftsmanship which
had drawn to him the best patronage
of New York. His fourth
purpose was to sell such shoes for
as little as he could.

Present conditions in the trade
have had no effect upon the quality
or the supply, and little upon
the price, of Hanan shoes. They
are as sure and trustworthy as

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES TO BE IRREGULAR

Strength Appears in Various Quarters, but Upward Movement Not Uniform—Swift Is Local Board Feature

New York stocks were strong in certain quarters and irregular as a whole in today's early trading. Bethlehem Steel "B," Great Northern Ore, Norfolk & Western, New Haven, Cuba Cane Sugar, American Beet Sugar, Central Leather, American Locomotive, Corn Products and Reading showed varying degrees of strength, but some prominent issues hardly moved. Steel common was half a point above where it closed yesterday afternoon at one time, but it dropped back. Baldwin Locomotive had a not loss of a large fraction and fell substantially from its previous best figure made soon after the opening today.

Swift was a feature of the fore part of today's session on the Boston Stock Exchange. It advanced 1½ points.

New York prices had considerable of a rise late in the first half hour.

Lackawanna Steel became stronger and more active around midday. It opened up ½ at 85½, and after receding to 84½ advanced nearly 3 points. Driggs-Seabury was another strong feature. It opened up 3½ at 70, and jumped to 77 before midday. Wilson also was conspicuous. It opened up 1½ at 72½ and advanced 4 points further. Ohio Cities Gas, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Corn Products were in good demand. The sugar stocks became stronger, particularly Cuba Cane with a gain of nearly 2 points over yesterday's closing price, and American Beet Sugar, which showed a net gain of 2 points at midday. New York Central advanced more than a point. Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Reading showed good gains.

Swift opened up ½ in Boston at 14½ and advanced more than a point further. Price movements on the local exchange were very narrow.

Wilson advanced 2 points further in New York during the early afternoon. United States Steel, Reading, Maxwell and Mexican Petroleum also were higher. The tone was quiet and firm at the beginning of the last hour. Island Creek Coal, Swift, Osceola and Conquer Range were strong in Boston.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

Out of total foreign trade of \$7,873,000 in 1916 \$4,007,177,000 was with Great Britain and Ireland, France and Canada. Of this, \$3,355,529,745 was in exports, so balance in favor of the United States was \$2,703,881,000. United States sales were, in other words, four times more than purchases, and trading balance \$265,700,000 larger.

With heavy sales in 1915 and 1916 to France, that country in these years took Canada's place as the United States' second best customer, a position Canada will again doubtless occupy after United States exports of war supplies to the continent discontinue. Excess of exports to France over imports for 1915 and 1916 is \$1,174,819,000. With completion of pending \$100,000,000 collateral loan, France will have borrowed from the United States approximately \$676,000,000, or just a little more than half of her debt balance to the United States on trading account. Of these loans, \$86,000,000 was to municipalities.

Canada's purchases from the United States were in 1915 and 1916 \$536,559,000 larger than her sales. United States loans there are estimated to stand at \$266,175,000, including provincial and municipal debentures, and exclusive of what the United States may invest in the pending \$150,000,000 issue.

British trade balance to the United States for the two years was the enormous sum of \$2,522,572,579, against which are loans and blank credits estimated to amount to say \$1,250,000,000.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VINCENITY

Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer

Thursday; strong west to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to-night; Thursday fair; warmer in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts.

For Northern New England: Fair to-night; Thursday fair; warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 41.10 a. m. 45

12 noon 45

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 33 New Orleans 50 Buffalo 30 New York 58 Chicago 32 Philadelphia 40 Cincinnati 34 Pittsburgh 32 Denver 42 Portland, Ore. 44 Des Moines 36 San Francisco 48 Jacksonville 48 St. Louis 48 Kansas City 38 Los Angeles 48 Nantucket 49 Washington 40

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:35 High water.

Sun sets 6:55 2:55 a. m. 5:27 p. m.

Length of day: 12:30 Moon sets 12:35 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT \$35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
Repub I & S... 83	84	82½	83	83
Rep I & S pf... 102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Royal Dutch... 14	14	63½	64	64
Ry Steel Sp... 52½	53½	52½	53½	53½
Ry Steel pf... 98	98	98	98	98
Seab A L... 14½	15	14½	15	15
S-Roeback... 189½	189½	187½	189½	189½
Sloss Shef... 71	71	71	71	71½
So Pacific... 95½	96½	95½	96½	96½
So P R S... 190	190	190	190	190
So Ry... 28½	29½	28½	29	29
So Ry pf... 159½	160	159½	160	160
Studebaker... 102	104	102	104	104
Am Car Fv... 70	70½	70	70½	70½
TennCup cf w/ 1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Texas Co... 226½	226½	226½	226½	226½
T & W Forg... 46	46	46	46	46
Am Tel & L... 14½	15½	14½	15½	15½
Am H & L pf... 67	69½	67	68½	68½
Union Pac... 140½	142½	140½	141½	141½
Am Loco... 72½	72	72½	72	72
Am Smelt... 104½	105½	104½	104½	104½
AmS SecApf... 101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
U S C I P... 21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
U S C I P pf... 10½	61½	60½	61½	61½
Am Sugar... 113½	114½	113½	113½	113½
Am Sugar pf... 119	119	119	119	119
Am Tel & Tel... 127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
A T & T Ind... 48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
U S S & R... 61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Am Woolen... 50½	51½	50½	50½	50½
Am Writ pf... 50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Am Zinc pf... 69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Am Zinc pf... 119	119	119	119	119
Am Tel & Tel... 127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
U S Rub... 58½	59	58½	58½	58½
U S Rub pf... 108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Butt & Bala... 1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Butt & Sup... 45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Cal & Ariz... 81	81	80½	80½	80½
C & Hecla... 55½	55	55	55	55
Chi Nor rts... 15	16	15	16	15
U S Zinc pf... 69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
U S Zinc pf... 110½	110½	110½	111½	111½
U S Chem... 42	42	42	42	42
V I C & C... 69	70	69	70	70
Wabash... 12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Wabash pf/... 50½	51½	50½	51½	51½
W M Maryland... 22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
West Union... 97½	98½	97½	98½	98½
Westinghse... 5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
W E L E... 17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
White Motor... 49	49	48½	49	49
Willys-Over... 33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Wilson Co... 72½	72½	72	72	72
WisCent... 5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Wor Pump... 25½	25½	25½	25½	25½

	Last	Open	High	Low
Repub I & S... 83	84	82½	83	83
Rep I & S pf... 102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Royal Dutch... 14	14	63½	64	64
Ry Steel Sp... 52½	53½	52½	53½	53½
Ry Steel pf... 98	98	98	98	98
Seab A L... 14½	15	14½	15	15
S-Roeback... 189½	189½	187½	189½	189½
Sloss Shef... 71	71	71	71	71½
So Pacific... 95½	96½	95½	96½	96½
So P R S... 190	190	190	190	190
So Ry... 28½	29½	28½	29	29
So Ry pf... 159½	160	159½	160	160
Studebaker... 102	104	102	104	104
Am Tel & L... 14½	15½	14½	15½	15½
Am H & L pf... 67	69½	67	68½	68½
Union Pac... 140½	142½	140½	141½	141½
Am Loco... 72½	72	72½	72	72
Am Smelt... 104½	105½	104½	105½	105½
AmS SecApf... 101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
U S C I P... 21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
U S C I P pf... 10½	61½	60½	61½	61½
Am Sugar... 113½	114½	113½	114½	114½
Am Sugar pf... 119	119	119	119	119
Am Tel & Tel... 127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
U S Rub... 58½	59	58½	58½	58½
U S Rub pf... 108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Butt & Bala... 1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Butt & Sup... 45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Cal & Ariz... 81	81	80½	80½	80½
C & Hecla... 55½	55	55	55	55
Chi Nor rts... 15	16	15	16	15
U S Zinc pf... 69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
U S Zinc pf... 110½	110½	110½	111½	111½
U S Chem... 42	42	42	42	42
V I C & C... 69	70	69	70	70
Wabash... 12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Wabash pf/... 50½	51½	50½	51½	51½
W M Maryland... 22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
West Union... 97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Wor Pump... 25½	25½			

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TRADING IS MODERATE IN WOOL MARKET

Keen Speculative Tendency Looked For in Near Future on Account of Possible Action of Extra Session of Congress

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Trading is moderate in the local wool market, but there are dealers who feel that there may be a keen speculative tendency toward the latter part of the week in anticipation of action by Congress when the extra session is called. The Government has curtailed some of the bids put out, because of a lack of sufficient appropriations, but with Congress meeting so soon, it is thought this difficulty will be obviated.

From the London series now in progress the British Government has announced that 10,000 bales of wool will be available for the United States on March 29 and March 31, but how can that wool be brought to the United States, even if it is purchased by dealers here? is the question asked. Australian wool is very much needed, since there is very little in the United States at the present time, but the question is whether it will be worth while to try to get it to the United States in view of the many difficulties now standing in the way of such a step.

Spinners of worsteds in the United States are naming decidedly high prices for future orders. Therefore, there have not been many additional purchases in these lines.

Worsted have not changed substantially in price since first offered, but prices on wooleens have been revised upward.

Worsted mills have been handicapped by a shortage of labor, so that it has been difficult for them to get out on time the orders on their books. Baying, however, has been fairly good in both wooleens and worsteds. Orders that have been canceled and replaced by different styles have cost the buyers more, because the mills could not afford to offer the new lines at former prices.

Welcome news to users of knitting needles is the statement that 5,000,000 of these are being held in Holland ports and it is hoped that before long, through the efforts of certain manufacturers in the United States, they will be shipped here. It so, they will greatly relieve a situation which has been the cause of much idle machinery.

Freight agitation and embargoes have been a serious hindrance to trading, in general, lately and some dealers feel that increased freight charges will mean eventually lowering the quality of goods, since the feeling exists that prices are almost as high as anyone dare ask now.

NOTES SOLD BY NEW HAVEN ROAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. has arranged for the refunding of the \$45,000,000 of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad 4½ per cent notes, maturing May 1 next. The notes will be taken up from the proceeds of an issue of \$45,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent collateral trust notes, which the railroad has sold to the syndicate.

The syndicate includes the First National Bank of New York, the National City Company of New York, Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co.

The announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. states that the sale is made subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut. The issue being retired consists of \$25,000,000 one-year 4½ per cent notes of the New Haven road and \$20,000,000 similar issue of the New England Navigation Company, a subsidiary, which fall due May 1.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Manufacturing activity in New York State last month was slightly greater than in January, according to the report of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Statistics and Information. An increase of less than 1 per cent in number of employees and of 1 per cent in amount of wages was reported.

Comptroller Williams announces that on March 5, the date of the last bank call, the assets of the national banks of the United States aggregated more than \$16,000,000,000 exceeding by more than \$5,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of Norway, the Bank of Sweden, the Swiss National Bank, the National Bank of Denmark, the Bank of Japan and the Reichstag Bank of Germany.

According to figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York the total international commerce of the world in 1916 aggregated approximately \$45,000,000,000, compared with \$40,000,000,000 in 1913, the former high record year. The total commerce of the United States alone was in 1916 \$8,878,000,000, compared with \$4,277,000,000 in 1913; that of Great Britain \$7,080,000,000, compared with \$5,764,000,000 in 1913; France, \$3,913,000,000, compared with \$2,953,000,000 in 1913; Canada, \$1,858,000,000, compared with \$1,095,000,000 in 1913; Japan, \$837,800,000, compared with \$678,000,000 in 1913.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Board of Trade membership sold at \$5750, off \$250 from previous sale.

* NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 72½c up 7c.

BAR SILVER PRICES

Retail price of flour was again advanced Tuesday. It is now quoted \$12.25 and \$12.50 a barrel.

FLOUR AGAIN ADVANCED

THIS YEAR'S CALL FOR TIN CANS WILL BE HUGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A prominent tin can manufacturer, discussing Washington reports estimating that 7,500,000,000 cans will be needed for packing food products this year, and that a shortage is likely of 3,500,000,000 cans, points out that in 1916, the banner year in the tin can industry, total consumption of hermetically sealed cans used for putting up food products was about 4,000,000. Consumption this year will depend on the crops, but as things are at present the can companies expect to be able to meet their contracts.

As to profits, he said, effect on these of an unusual demand would not be as immediate as might appear. Companies have something like 99 per cent of their products already contracted for. Can contracts are usually made for three-year periods, with a sliding scale based on fluctuations in time, so that an advance in prices does not mean larger profits on bulk of the business done.

Crop possibilities and railroad congestion, which latter might be overcome with governmental assistance, this manufacturer intimated, were not the only uncertainties the industry has to face. All tin used in this country is imported, mostly through England, and there is a likelihood that this supply might be seriously deranged by the German submarine campaign.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor March 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albert, F.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Valley—Jacob Brown; U. S. Baltimore—J. Kelly; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—S. A. Chamberlain; U. S. Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Baltimore—S. P. Spear of Spear Bros. & Co.; Essex.

Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.

Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 207 Essex St., Room 206.

Charleston, S. C.—B. McLeod of Drake, Innes & Greene; Essex.

Chicago—F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Tilling; 166 Essex St.

Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 700 Dearborn St.

Chicago—W. H. Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Chicago—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.

Nogale, Ariz.—M. Karam; U. S. Petersburg, Fla.—J. Kelly; U. S.

Pittsburgh—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang

Port Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.

Providence—Fred Koch; Essex.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.

San Francisco—H. Gullinane of Bucking-ham & Hecht; U. S.

San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; U. S.

Philadelphia—L. J. Fox; U. S.

Pittsburgh—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang

Portland, Me.—C. O. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.

Providence—Fred Koch; Essex.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.

San Francisco—H. Gullinane of Bucking-ham & Hecht; U. S.

San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; U. S.

Savannah—A. S. McDougal; U. S.

Syracuse—P. H. Klein of D. Klein & Son; 506 Summit St.; Brockton, Mass.—E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Company; Essex.

St. Louis—J. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.

Toledo—O. C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. & George Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Harrisburg, Pa.—Thomas A. Devine; U. S.

Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith of Smith, Briscoe & Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association has invited a visiting buyer to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on the line.)

NEW YORK CURB

Bid Asked

Aetna Explos. 3½ 4½

Big Ledge 4 4½

Boston & Mont. 62c 65c

Butte C & Z. 11½ 11½

Butte Detroit 1½ 1½

Butte Mont. 1½ 1½

Carroll, Md. 2½ 3

Gold Warrior 65 70

Great Northern 68 61

Grant Motors 5 8

Green Monster 1½ 1½

Hargraves 20 21

Hecla Mining 7½ 8

Howe Sound 6½ 7

Jerome Verde 1½ 2½

Jerome Victor 1½ 1½

Jesse, Inc. 34 36

Jesse, Inc. 8½ 9½

Magma Corp. 48½ 49½

Majestic 2½ 3½

Marlin Arms 88 92

Max Munitions 3½ 3½

McKinley Dar 50 53

Met Petrol 2½ 2½

Midland Steel 60½ 60½

Midwest Oil 80 82

Mohican 1 1½

Mojave Tungsten 37 37

Mother Lode 1½ 1½

Nancy Hanks 1½ 1½

Nipissing 8 8½

Peerless 14 18

Rex Cons. 35 38

Rockwood 12 12½

Sequoia Oil 1½ 1½

Sinclair Oil 54½ 55

Steel Alloys 8 8½

Stewart Min. 1½ 1½

Submarine Boat 22½ 23

Success 41 43

U. S. Arms 50 60

United Motors 38½ 39

United W. O. 11 12

United Verde Ext. 38½ 39

U. S. Steam. 6½ 6½

Victoria 1½ 1½

Zinc Concent. 3½ 3½

COMPETITION AT LONDON'S WOOL SALES

Limited Quantities and General Anxiety to Procure Supplies Cause Prices to Move Upward—Seek India Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, March 9—The second series of London wool sales

came to an end on March 3. The sales

were conducted under unusual conditions, in that a substantial proportion of the offerings consisted of Government-owned wool, and that the Government exercised a right of pre-emption over free offerings. The total quantity available was 36,000 bales, of which 43,500 bales belonged to the Government, being wool of the new Australian clip, and 52,000 bales were free wool. Of the Government-owned wool is

free wool. The Government-owned

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS AND GENERAL

APARTMENTS TO LET

Jamaica Plain
Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$75 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service; electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeview Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or S. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

The Helvetia

106 Huntington Avenue
15 Minutes from Park Street
Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchen, bath, from \$20 unfurnished to \$60 furnished.

Single rooms furnished, \$3 to \$7 a week. Transients \$1 a day, references required. Everything comfortable and homelike.

To Let, 15 Gardner St., Allston. Apartment built on new plan; substantial, sunny, safe; every room has direct outside. Ideal apartment for family without certain 2-3 rooms, sleeping porch and bath. Rent \$5. Apply to Janitor or E. B. NEWHALL, 79 Milk St., Tel. Main 770.

To Let, Arlington Mass. on Jason Terrace, attractive six-room apartment with both hot water heating and heat, central vacuum, convenient to stores and electric cars, \$40 per month. Apply to C. W. SANFORD, 17 Jason Street, or telephone 652-M Arlington.

To Let—For the summer: completely furnished apt., 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; growing; quiet; beautiful drives. Tel. Cottage St., Ext. Gt. Marion, Mass.

BROOKLINE, 183 Babcock St., Suite 1. Six rooms and two baths, unfurnished, tennis court; lease expires Oct. 1.

Farms—WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—157 acres, 10 miles from Madison, one of the best markets in Wis.; 2 dwellings, garage, cement basement; modern barn, silo, milk and hog houses just completed; everything first class; easy terms. Address owner, Mrs. LAURA PAGE JONES, Delavan, Wis.

NOTES ON POLITICS

The views of Lancashire and India, respectively, as to the increase of import duties recently decided upon, upon cotton goods entering India are as far asunder as the two poles. The question is one which has raised considerable controversy in the past and as a matter of high policy, requires a broad outlook. Lancashire objects to any rise in the import duties which is not accompanied by a corresponding one in the excise duties, whereas India, which is practically unanimous in its desire for an increase in the import duties takes exception to a rise in the excise duties; India in fact is unanimous in condemning any such corresponding rise. On the face of it the two views seem irreconcilable, and it is clearly a case where individual predilections must give way. It should be possible to settle such a contentious question in a manner beneficial to the highest interests of the Empire. Ultimately, no doubt, this and other fiscal questions will be thoroughly debated by the imperial conference.

Encouraged by the great success of the farmers of North Dakota in organizing the State Government to a large extent into their own hands, the farmers of several other states in the Middle West are moving to form their own nonpartisan leagues. Wisconsin farmers made the start a little while ago, and then the South Dakota farmers met at Sioux Falls to take similar action. The farmers do not take much stock in the usual articles of political consumption, as witness the conclusion of the resolutions that the South Dakota farmers drew up, to wit: "That this convention is in favor of the public ownership of the means of transportation and the facilities for marketing and manufacturing the products of the farm so that the consumer will pay less and the farmer will receive more for what he produces, and thus compel the parasites of society to go to work."

Although it is still impossible to say just exactly how the great political problem in Russia will be eventually worked out, all the indications point to the establishment of a republic. The most interesting development of the last few days is the practical assurance they have afforded that whatever the form of government, the enfranchisement of women is practically assured. The only question seems to be whether or not it would be possible to extend the vote to women before the elections for the new constituent assembly. In a recent statement M. Kerenski, the Minister of Justice, an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, expressed doubt as to whether there was time "to prepare for such a great reform," before the elections for the assembly. In view, however, of the enormous extension of the franchise which will have to be undertaken anyway, it seems regrettable that a great effort could not be made to carry the whole matter through in its fullness, at once. It is not at all likely, in the situation that obtains in Russia at present, that party politics will run high; whilst the fair accomplishment of woman suffrage would be a tremendous gain for the democratic idea.

The fate of the jitney bus, so far as it may be affected by political or judicial action, does not seem bright on the Pacific Coast. The series of State and municipal restrictive measures that was launched against this form of transportation, following complaint of depleted earnings on the part of railroads is being pressed, and more effective repression is promised in localities where the jitney was not wholly dislodged. The most recent anti-jitney step is a decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon which is said practically to bar the bus from the State by increasing the stringency of bonding requirements.

Although Spain is once again full of strikes and rumors of strikes they are, it is generally conceded, noticeably

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dainty Waist Shop \$5.00
Large assortment of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Waists

59 Temple Place
Boston

JOSEPH'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass Ave., Boston. Waitress, Ivy, corsage, hostess, underwear, kimono, gloves; mail orders solicited.

TABLE SUPPLIES

HOWARD'S
Mayonnaise Salad Dressing
Awarded Gold Medal at Paris in 1900.

The original. Do not buy imitations. Buy the original and get the quality. If Howard's is not available, you can send, return it and get your money. Made by J. F. HOWARD, Haverhill, Mass. And, for sale by all first-class dealers throughout U. S. Your grocer does not handle the goods, send 25¢ and we will send you a bottle.

Sold by S. S. PIERCE CO. and CORBETT, BATES & YERNA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

ACCOUNT BOOKS
and all requisites demanded by the penman or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington Street, Boston, Phone Richmond 1492.

CLEANING AND DYEING

CARPET CLEANING
Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 128 Kemble Street, Roxbury, Tel. Rox. 1071.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed; bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

TYPEDWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Four months, \$5 for non-visibles; three months, \$7 for visibles. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston, Tel. Main 1368.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$5 cash, half monthly; service, \$1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—IDAHO

WILL SELL OR RENT all or part 160 acres Rich irrigated land near Downey, Idaho. Five-room house, barn, granary, outbuildings, \$8000. Stock and implements, \$2000; easy terms. Address H. M. THIBBETTS, 1362 Granville Place, St. Louis, Mo.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Five or six room apartment in Back Bay district; reasonable rent. Box 101, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 78 Cypress St.—Very comfortable rooms in a detached house, large piazza; excellent home table; near steamer and electric; rates moderate. Tel. Rockaway 1108.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 211, Suite 2—Two good sized rooms at side; nicely furnished in mahogany; in private suite.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; son, wife, rate, r. w. heat, elec., etc., \$60, exp., inc. car; rents, 10 Harbor View Ave.

BOARD AND ROOMS

HOME offered for paying guests with private room and bookkeeper; salary \$75 per month; in applying please give references. THE MITCHELL PUBLISHING CO., Mitchell, So. Dakota.

LEGAL NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON—BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION. Notice to Contractors Sealed bids for furnishing and laying out of granite blocks for the new square of granite block pavement on Summer Street between High and South Streets and the easterly side of Dorchester Avenue and the intersecting streets to be awarded by the undermentioned and 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, April 10, 1917. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon Street, ninth floor, right to the right of the entrance and bids to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved. By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION, B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

WANTED—Woman

WANTED—Woman with experience as attendant, to care for lady and assist in housework; excellent home; \$40 per mo. Address J. S. MEE, Twin Falls, Idaho.

WOMAN in real estate office wanted; salary and commission; prefer bookkeeper and stenographer. C-115, Monitor Office, Boston.

EXP. working housekeeper under 40; country home near Boston; good home for the right party. B-2, Monitor Office, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; positions always ready; apply personally; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 W. 34th st., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Working housekeeper to care for apartment for one lady; references required. Add. A-10, Monitor Office, Boston.

LADY COOK wanted for summer hotel; please give reference. C. B. KEHL, Northport, Mich.

GENERAL MAID

Small family; references. Phone 1139 Malden.

HELP WANTED

PROOFREADER wanted; one experienced on book and job work; man or woman; union or non-union; applicant please write fully as to age, experience, references and wages required. FREE PRESS JOB PRINT, Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—Male and female hired help for summer resort in Michigan; gen. store clerk, chamber maid, waitresses, etc. F. E. Tarrant, 1322 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN desires position Cincinnati, or that city and tributary territory, where successful sales experience, adaptability, and personal qualities are required. Positions utilized in handling your sales or interests in this locality; high class references, ability and character, with liberal wages on renumeration. F-118, Monitor Office, Boston.

Clay Manufacturers

Correspondence desired with established manufacturer requiring services of man experienced in finance, production and sale of clay products. GEO. H. EMERY, 133 Geary St., San Francisco.

YOUNG, married man, energetic, thoroughly reliable, would like to take charge small office; typesetting, typewriting, office detail; could render valuable service to busy man. C-18, Monitor Office, Boston.

MAN qualified for office manager and experienced in cost accounting and preparation of budgets; desire position; go anywhere. L-8, Monitor Office, Boston.

GARDENER—Single man, search descentable of taking charge, go anywhere; state wages; refs. M. 9, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—German lady wished to become housekeeper in Chicago where she could have her half-grown boy; had experience as housekeeper and governess; can speak German and English. Add. Box 400, 618 Film Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

LADY German wants position as governess, companion, traveling companion or represent the home. MRS. REINHOLD, 2100 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Lincoln 8760.

WOMAN desires employment, day or part time; due sewing; mother's helper, companion and teacher. G-10, Monitor Office, 106 W. 75th St., N. Y. C.

WORKING housekeeper, French, wishes position in city; references. MADAME RETA, 110 E. 36th St., New York City.

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"BRIGHTO"
Automobile and Furniture POLISH

Polishes and cleans Automobiles—removes road oil, stains, dirt, etc.

Polishes and preserves furniture, woodwork and floors.

Easily and quickly applied. Ask your dealer FIRST. If he cannot supply you we will endeavor to do so. A pint can for 50 cents or a quart can for \$1.00 postpaid anywhere.

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MANDE BROTHERS ENGLISH VARNISHES are extremely brilliant and durable when used on motor vehicles. We carry an extensive line of Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, lacquers, Auto Polishes, Furniture Finishes, Auto Paints, etc.

1914 Peerless 6-38 Roadster

Condition perfect. Only run 11,000 miles. Cost \$1500. Any fair offer will be considered. M-7, Monitor Office, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell a device for absorbing smoke and sound of typewriters; fast seller; big profit; capital not required. We save you time and money by delivering direct to customers. CORNER MFG. CO., 131 E. 15th St., Dayton, Ohio.

USED CARS

AT FAIR PRICES

Expert Overhauling and Battery Work

EDWARD S. STANLEY, JR.

DETROIT ELECTRICS

650 Beacon Street, Boston Back Bay 3239

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1914 Peerless 6-38 Roadster

Condition perfect. Only run 11,000 miles.

Cost \$1500. Any fair offer will be considered. M-7, Monitor Office, Boston.

SPECIAL KITCHEN SET

1 Nine-inch Bread Knife.....\$1.00

1 Six-inch Meat Knife.....85

1 Three-inch Paring Knife.....35

Prices as above when ordered singly.

The set of three for \$2.00, postpaid. Money refunded if you are not satisfied.

WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU USE

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IN YOUR KITCHEN

And be convinced of the superior service that HAND-MADE knives of quality give. You will be especially pleased with the durability of the cutting edge on our knives.

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financial statements, straightening and adjusting accounts, systematizing, combining, bookkeeping, etc.

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TO LET—Furnished studio-apartment, front light, overlooking Gramercy Park, from April to September. \$125 monthly.

28, Monitor, 2 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

TWO ROOMS (room) for light housekeeping, and large front room; phone: convenient all car lines. 105 W. 75th St., N. Y. C.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, 3 rms., piano; also single rms.; near subway, elevated.

STARKE, 70 West 88th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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PEORIA, TRI-CITIES, EVANSTON, WILMETTE, CHICAGO, ETC.

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Outfitters now for the entire family.

Corner Adams and Fulton Streets

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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WILL pay \$100.00 for Trade Dollar

1883; \$7.00 for 1853 Quarter, without

reverse; \$75.00 for certain \$5.00 gold with

no motto. Get premiums on rare coins

to 1912. Get posted. Send to: Get Large

Circular. NUMISMATIC BANK, Dept. 30, Ft. Worth, Texas.

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WANTED—To buy old coins catalog

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FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

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A BETTER GRADE OF SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

correctly fitted by experienced shoe men.

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Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all

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EDUCATION

Apprenticeship in France

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

PARIS, France.—The question of apprenticeship is being no less carefully discussed in France than in the British Isles. As a consequence of the conference lately held by the Society of Civilian Engineers, the training of lads for technical positions and workshop life has been taken up by an association specially representative of parents. This body is called "La Plus Grand Famille," and embraces fathers of large families belonging as a rule to the commercial, industrial and professional classes. Through its education committee, an open letter is by them addressed to the president of the *Société des Ingénieurs Civils*—a letter perhaps somewhat prolix in form, but deserving of close attention. The following summary contains the chief points of the original document.

"La Plus Grand Famille" considers that the defects in the organization of technical instruction are, for the most part, due to two causes. In the first place, public opinion is persuaded that the school ought itself to furnish a complete technical course, while in reality such a training can be given only by cooperation between the schools and the professors or trades which mold the young people on the practical side. In the second place employers finding that a lad straight from school is unable at once to give the service required, conclude that the education he has received is good for nothing, and, as a consequence, cease to interest themselves in developing, in a practical way, the knowledge and resourcefulness which the school has really given.

From these two principal errors can

be traced the mistakes in most technical institutions—a too complicated curriculum, much mere memory work and book-knowledge on too vast a scale, given by teachers out of touch with technical laboratories and with the requirements of commerce and industry; or to put it briefly, a sacrifice of the general adaptation of the mind to the requirements of secondary importance.

As regards apprenticeship, the association insists, in the first place, on the need for the abolition of that part of the law of March 30, 1900, which separates workmen from apprentices. Such regulations only witness to the iniquity of government officials (however well intentioned) in regard to technical instruction. What they should have done was boldly to attack the difficulty of dealing with apprentices in a workshop, where if left without proper supervision they might easily deteriorate. What they did, in their unwise, was to suppress the difficulty, and to remain oblivious to the fact that, at the same time, they were suppressing apprenticeship it- self.

In the opinion of "La Plus Grand Famille," it is the workshop that should be the center of apprenticeship, and the employer that should be responsible. The whole scheme ought to be developed according to separate industries, with a simple form of State control, and wherever the nature of the occupation demands the creation of special schools, these should be organized by the industry concerned.

As a rule, the school cannot do more than prepare the child for apprenticeship by a system of pre-apprenticeship (i. e. junior trade schools). Pri-

bility, and that no personal sympathy has ever been allowed to influence them. I have always endeavored to follow the wishes of the union of the towns and of the Zemstvos. I was appointed to the Ministry of Public Instruction after that of Agriculture. I came to it with the attitude of a laborer, solely concerned with the soil to be cultivated, that soil of Russia, in which we have sown, you and I, great and fertile seed that will yield its fruits. Thank you, gentlemen, for your services; thank you for the welcome you have always accorded me. I shall never forget these two years spent at your side in the work."

Russia, observed the writer, will not forget those two years either. "It is regrettable," said M. Tregouboff, the Nationalist deputy in the Duma, "that M. Ignatief could not continue his reforms. His advent at last gave rise to the hope that the Russian people was about to be enlightened. It is to be hoped that the new Minister will not stifle the animus that he has breathed into our schools."

Agricultural Courses in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Important advance in education in Mexico is being made, with the object of bringing the educational facilities nearer the common people. Among the more recent evidences of this policy are the institution of agricultural courses, increases in the registration in domestic and industrial instruction and the beginning of a "University of the People."

Illustrated lectures are proposed as a principal means of taking the material offered in the "University of the People" to the mothers of families and others who have, and have had, few opportunities to get systematic instruction. The plan has been put forward by Manuel Mazzari, and has attracted such support that its adoption by the Government may be expected.

Readiness of people to accept the opportunities offered is indicated by the enormous increases in the regis-

tration in this city in courses in the schools for domestic and industrial instruction, including the branches offered for boarding-house keepers, maids, cooks, managers of laundries, and in the care of children and the care and beautifying of homes.

Beginnings of a new and distinct school of agriculture are seen in the offering of courses in connection with the National Veterinary School. The Minister of Development, Colonization and Industry has, through the Director-General of Agriculture, circulated an invitation to the governors of the respective states to send two pupils each to the new courses in agriculture for which preparation has been made by fitting up a laboratory for the study of industrial and agricultural chemistry where analysis of soils, minerals and agricultural products will be made. A special department of agricultural machinery is contemplated and one or two other departments.

Schools and Colleges in America

In anticipation of the demand for administrators and supervisors of vocational education that will arise as soon as the different states begin to put in operation the provisions of the Smith-Hughes bill, and with the development of similar educational interests, a course in the training of such administrators and supervisors is announced by Teachers' College of Columbia University, to begin with the summer session. It will be in the charge of Arthur D. Dean, who is now director of the division of agricultural and industrial education New York State. He has been elected professor of education at the college, and appointed to this special field of work, which is of recognized growing importance.

At the same time, primary education, hitherto totally neglected, entered upon a new era. The administration paid special attention to the education of the people. Large numbers of public evening courses were instituted, enabling the working class to supplement an education that was either inadequate or non-existent, and these soon came to be greatly in vogue among the masses. Meanwhile, the duty of aiding in the defense of the country was not forgotten either, and under the auspices of the Ministry of Education schools and colleges vied with one another in helping to establish hospitals and munition factories.

Such is the summary, wrote the *Journal des Débats*' correspondent of the services rendered by M. Ignatief to his country and to progress. All those who appreciated him deplore his departure, and he himself did not conceal his regret in the farewell speech he made to his assistants, couched in simple, dignified, and moving language.

"An order of the Sovereign has received me of my functions," he said. "Truly it is not easy for me to abandon the work I have undertaken with your assistance, and upon which I have been engaged for two years, two heavy and grave years for the country. It is very painful to me, gentlemen, I bid you farewell, my colleagues, my companions. You know that all my acts have been guided by a consciousness of my task and of my responsi-

bility to study the organization and conduct of these schools so that he may discuss them in his class work, and organize definite field work for his students. Within this radius there are lines of work ranging from one-room schools with county supervision, schools as backward as one would find in the most rural sections of any part of the country, to highly specialized, independently organized trade schools under the immediate supervision of trained experts."

Dr. Dean is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was assistant principal of the Technical High School, Springfield, Mass., and for two years was special supervisor of evening and continuation schools carried on by the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Since 1908 he has held his present position in the service of New York State.

The study of Latin is championed in a pamphlet of 16 pages which Curtis C. Bushnell and Perley O. Place, professors in Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., have published. That there exists in the United States no distinct tendency against Latin, is argued from an analysis of the studies, preliminary and advanced, that are required for the A. B. degree in 57 eastern and in 13 western and southern colleges. The writers, after showing by their survey that Latin is still holding its ground as a liberal study, go on to note why it should have an unchallenged future, presenting the etymological and the disciplinary arguments; and insisting on the permanent value of the language from historical and social viewpoints. They advise, as the best solution of the con-

Plans Announced for New Modern School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The modern school whose plan for revolutionizing teaching methods was announced by Dr. Abraham Flexner, assistant secretary of the general education board, will be directed by Prof. Otis W. Caldwell of the University of Chicago and will be named Lincoln School. It will open on Sept. 24, in the building at 646 Park Avenue, and instructors are soon to be appointed in English literature and composition, French, German, history, civics, fine arts, music, mathematics, nature study, general science, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, household arts, industrial arts and physical training.

"Experiments will be made with such languages as English, French and German, to determine what methods give the most substantial and effective results in the use of the languages," says the prospectus. History, civics, and the other social studies will be taught so as to contribute to a proper understanding and use of the institutions and organizations of community, city and state, to the end of developing an intelligent attitude and responsibility toward the affairs of civic and social life.

In mathematics an attempt will be made to develop a course which connects the study of mathematics with its use, adequate provision being made for those whose special abilities or future interest relate to mathematics.

"Increased attention will be given to literature, music, drawing and painting. In connection with history, civics, literature and art, an effort will be made to ascertain whether translations of the ancient classics, the records and other materials of past civilizations cannot be effectively used in presenting the really significant contributions of the past.

"Organized recreation, play and games will be provided. . . . In all subjects, wherever feasible, effort will be made to base school work upon real situations, to the end that school work may not only seem real to the pupils, but be so. This result will be contributed to by frequent individual, class and school excursions, lantern slides, charts, maps, shop and laboratory, special reading matter and discussions, and constant contact with the natural, industrial, social, civic and domestic environment."

During the first year the only classes open will be the first three elementary grades, for children from 6 to 9 years of age, and the junior high school grades, 7, 8 and 9. Tuition runs from \$200 to \$300. Both boys and girls will be admitted. Later the school will include senior high school pupils from 15 to 18 years of age. School will be in session from 9 o'clock till 3 or 4 o'clock, with an hour for luncheon, which will be provided by the school at a reasonable price. There will be Saturday sessions from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Lectures for Isolated Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Members of the faculty of the State Normal School at Buntyn, Tenn., under the leadership of Prof. John Brister, are undertaking a "practical education" campaign. Speakers are sent out once a month to deliver lectures on subjects upon which the county teachers desire instruction. The plan is to have addresses made in the more isolated precincts, where educational advantages are rarer, rather than at the county seats.

The parents likewise are invited to attend these meetings and hear talks on "kitchen chemistry," domestic science, "how to make meals balance," American history, community life, education for social efficiency, the influence of good books, the importance of music in the child's education, and other important topics.

As champions of a bold university policy for Wales, the Flintshire education committee, have placed their county in the front rank. A proposal came before them to levy a penny rate for university charges, of which one-half was to be applied to general purposes, and one-half to help to make university education free. There was a disposition on the part of certain members of the committee to limit the rate to one halfpenny, reserving the question of free tuition for further consideration. Ultimately, however, the motion was carried by 10 votes to 4.

This amount appears to be contingent on the general adoption of the following scheme: (1) That other local authorities in Wales and Monmouthshire contribute at the same or higher rate. (2) That the treasury contribute towards the university a sum at least equal to the combined contribution from the rates by the Welsh education authorities. (3) That the proceeds be pooled. (4) That the local authorities be adequately represented on the governing bodies of the university and the councils of the constituent colleges. (5) That university education be free. (6) That adequate provision be made in the university for the development of technical instruction.

It is evident that the Labor Party in Scotland are not inclined to countenance half measures in regard to the reform of education after the war. At a meeting of the Advisory Executive Council, a resolution was passed that whole-time attendance at school should be required up to the age of 16. Disapprobation was afterwards expressed of the proposal to merge the functions of school boards in general local administration, a resolution, it is observed, which ranges the parents of school children over against the teachers, who upon the whole are in favor of such a merger.

But the chief interest of the meeting centered in a speech by Mr. Robert Smillie, chairman of the council. He moved that, as the importance of education was so great, the conference was of opinion that on all the committees, appointed by the Government to inquire into the organiza-

World Educational Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher (president of the Board of Education) said that he had been doing his best, in the short time since he entered upon his office, to study the problems involved in a comprehensive scheme for the development of the national system of education from the elementary schools to the universities. He pointed out that, as his proposals would necessarily involve expenditure, they were dependent upon the approval of the House.

In one direction, at any rate, it is safe to conclude what the nature of the expenditure will be, for at a previous session the Minister for Education replied to another member of the House, that the question of increasing the supply of teachers in public elementary schools had received the attention of the board for some years past; and that it was now generally agreed that the only way in which the supply of teachers could be satisfactorily dealt with, and placed on a permanent footing, was by a substantial improvement in the emoluments and prospects of the teaching profession.

Among the recent developments in the University of Leeds, none is more interesting than the work of the departments of textile industries, color chemistry and dyeing. Information on these heads is supplied in the form of a report made by a local advisory committee to the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers of the City of London; the period dealt with being the last academic year.

While the number of students has necessarily fallen, additional interest is centered on the department of textile industries by the development of research. A lead in this direction was given by the Textile Institute, which provided funds for an investigation into the electrification of textile fibers. To undertake this work, Dr. S. A. Shorter has, for a time, been transferred from the physics department of the university. A textile chemist has also been appointed and it is now desired to add a research worker in textile mechanism.

Besides offering assistance to experimenters who are not members of the staff, the department has done much work for the Army and Navy, including tests for military clothing, analyses of aeroplane and airship cloths, and experiments on footwear for men in the trenches.

Interesting experiments were also carried out with the object of ascertaining the relative strengths and costs of the German and British army clothing. The typical German fabrics were matched in several blends of from high to low quality, but in no case was a result obtained comparable either in wearing quality or strength with the standard British Army cloths, when reasonably well made.

In the department of color chemistry and dyeing, there has been a change of professor. Owing to the small number of full-time day students, the lecture courses are suspended, and instruction of a tutorial character has been adopted in their stead. The scheme of research instituted by the university, at the request of the Board of Trade, is now being continued by arrangement with British Dyes, Limited. Technical investigations relating to the manufacture of intermediate products and dyes have been carried on throughout the session, with an increased number of technical chemists.

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But the chief interest of the meeting centered in a speech by Mr. Robert Smillie, chairman of the council. He moved that, as the importance of education was so great, the conference was of opinion that on all the committees, appointed by the Government to inquire into the organiza-

tion of education after the war, labor should be adequately represented. Mr. Smillie said that at no time in the history of the British Isles had there been so many committees acting as at present. He had heard it stated that there had been about 250 committees appointed to deal with reconstruction after the war. Practically every branch of industry had its committee, its labor was, in some cases, represented by one, or it might be two or three members, out of a total membership of 10 to 12. Not until one-half of the committee consisted of labor members would the working classes be adequately represented.

More than this, he ventured to say that Scotland ought to deal with her own affairs. "For," remarked Mr. Smillie, "we, to the north of the Tweed, differ very much in our ideals from those to the south, and we are particularly anxious that Scotland shall not be dragged down to the level of England, but that England shall be raised to our level." The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A presentation made to Mr. G. M. E. Hamilton, the outgoing treasurer of the National Union of Teachers, was the occasion for some interesting reminiscences in regard to the growth of that largest of all English teachers' associations. Sir James Yoxall, president of the union, recalled the first occasion on which he attended a meeting of the executive in 1889, when he found their former treasurer "in a wretched little room over a shop in Fleet Street." But Mr. Hamilton's memory went further back still, to a time at which that committee used to meet in a publisher's showroom; a table was laid down the middle of the room, and there the business of the society was transacted. He then referred to the birth of the union in the library or theater of King's College, where a proposal was made just before the Education Act of 1870—that it would be desirable to have an association of teachers, both non-sectarian and nonpolitical. That proposal had been developed, with the result that they now had a splendid organization with a membership of nearly 95,000.

The chairman (Sir G. Kenrick) said

he was not greatly interested as to

whether the control of the school was given to one committee or to the other.

What he wished to call attention to was that this proposal was a step in a definite direction—almost the first to be taken—to give a continuous course of instruction in a certain trade.

Instruction in industry and trade had hitherto been quite haphazard. In the course of the next half century, the developments of the natural sciences would effect as many changes in industry as had been seen during the last 50 years, and the only way to meet them would be to have up-to-date technical schools with teachers specially qualified to give instruction in all such developments as applied to industry.

There is great similarity between this point of view and the more elaborate statement as to apprenticeship in France, which seems to have originated in Lyons.

Chilean Young Men in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Encouragement to Chilean young men to study and train in the United States is one of the best possible ways to bring better understanding between the people of Chile and the United States, in the opinion of N. H. Milliken, president of the American Society of Chile, now in the United States on business, and seeking support for the work which the society is doing to aid young Chileans.

"These boys write home from the United States," Mr. Milliken explained, "and letter after letter appears on the front page, describing the United States as they see it, often in glowing terms, giving to many Chileans new ideas as to the people and industrial development of the United States."

Most of the young men coming to the United States go into some one of its large industrial plants, or specialize in engineering. The chief work of the American Society has been to give financial aid, often by securing passage for the young Chileans. United States concerns with Chilean interests have cooperated, and further cooperation is expected.

British Schools in Mesopotamia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BASRAH, Mesopotamia.—Amongst the measures taken by the British authorities in Mesopotamia for the proper administration of internal affairs was the establishment of a sound system of education. Under the Turkish régime there were only two schools in the Basrah Vilayet (or district), one in Basrah itself and the other in the suburb of Ashar. In these, which were badly managed and very expensive, the principal language taught was Turkish, Arabic being only a secondary consideration, and respectable Arabs hesitated to send their boys to the schools. The school buildings, too, were in a filthy condition.

It was essential that well-conducted educational establishments should be provided, for the Arab residents were very anxious that their children should be given an opportunity of learning English, as being necessary for a successful mercantile career. It was also advisable to provide a supply of educated Arab youths to enter the Government service, thus as far as possible avoiding the use of employees of a different race and language.

It is expected that in due course these schools will produce a steady stream of efficient primary school teachers, besides educating the general youth of the country. The educational facilities thus provided have been accepted with great satisfaction by the native residents, who contrast the British methods with those of the

THE HOME FORUM

The Office of the Angel

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE twenty-third chapter of Exodus it is promised to Moses and his people—"Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared. . . . For mine Angel shall go before thee, and bring thee in unto the Amorites, and the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Canaanites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites; and I will cut them off." The office of the angel, evidently, was to bring him who served the Lord face to face with his enemies, to help him to discover the evils about him. And then, the promise reads, "I will cut them off." Not away from the enemies, leaving them still possessing the land, but directly to them, to dispossess them, did their angel lead the children of Israel on their way out of Egypt.

This, the student of Christian Science discovers, is just what is happening to him. Mrs. Eddy, upon page 581 of the Christian Science textbook, defines angels thus: "ANGELS. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, countering all evil, sensuality, and mortality." And the earnest Christian finds that as these angels of spiritual understanding come to him they unveil to him the errors of human belief in general and the errors of his own human nature in particular. Peter of old, at his fishing boats, found the first touch of the Christ moving him to exclaim: "Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord." He saw clearly his own distance from Christ-likeness and was for the moment overwhelmed. And today, he who seeks the divine Mind to govern motive and action is at his early vision of perfection astounded and perhaps disheartened, at the uncovered error for the first time faced. To such a one Mrs. Eddy has written, Science and Health (p. 366): "The physician must also watch, lest he be overwhelmed by a sense of the odiousness of sin and by the unveiling of sin in his own thoughts." And she has given the world clear knowledge as to the way to exterminate the evil, which, in the dawning light of Christ, of Truth, would seem odious; in the revelation

that evil is all unreal to divine Mind and that divine Mind can be demonstrated as all-presence and all-power. For it is the angel, let it be remembered, who leads us in the way, and though that may be to come squarely against the evil in our own thoughts, to cast it out, can we fail to follow? We want ease at once, it is true, but can we find ease until we rid ourselves of the false beliefs which breed disease? The angels of right understanding are ever with us, as we cherish them and associate with them; and their first loving ministration is not only to reveal Truth, but to uncover error. The angel went before the Israelites to bring them in unto their enemies. Our angel, too, brings us to battle with our enemies; and in its first reckoning with us teaches us that our enemies are never other people, but our own wrong beliefs, our own sins, sicknesses and fears, our own false sense of God and man. The office of the angel is to challenge sin, and evil must be seen as evil in order to be put out. True understanding of God and man reveals God as Spirit, Mind, divine Principle, maintaining man as spiritual idea in the perfection of Principle. And as this understanding dawns upon human thought it must inevitably expose the fleshly man, heretofore supposed to be God's man, as the direct counterfeit of the spiritual man, and as an illusion to be cast out by ceasing to believe its claims. Evil uncovered, we know, is well on the way to destruction, while evil masquerading as good has thereby its only chance for continuance. So the merciful action of the "spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect," sets in motion that mental process of seeing evil as evil and being done with it, which alone makes way for good to appear. And it is to be noted in the Exodus text, that with it all, the angel leads them into the place which God has prepared.

The earnest student of Christian Science usually finds, when he begins to cherish spiritual understanding, spiritually right thinking, that for the first time he is systematically and scientifically setting a watch upon his

A Day Without a Sunrise

In "The Charm of Scandinavia," by Francis E. and Sydney A. Clark, occurs this description of the beauty of a sunrise and sunset where the sun does not appear. The writer was in Kiruna.

"By nine o'clock the sky had begun

to glow faintly. I wandered about the streets, keeping my eye on the eastern horizon as earnestly as a good Muhammadan faces toward Mecca. Moment by moment, the glow which was at first scarcely discernible, deepened, and the fleecy clouds grew rosy. Evidently something was doing just below the horizon; but very, very gradually the dawn came on. By ten o'clock the sky was blushing. . . . Ten minutes after ten, twenty minutes after, half-past ten! It seemed as though the sun must break above the horizon line at any moment, but still he delayed his coming, while all along the east, and far up toward the zenith, the sky was flushed with such a light, it seemed to me, as never was on sea or shore.

"Twenty minutes of eleven and still he did not appear; ten minutes of eleven, and I could see that the sunrise glories were a trifle dimmed, and a little to the north the beginning of the glorious pageant that attends the setting sun. Eleven o'clock came and I was sure of it. The sun was setting and not rising. Though the skies were all afire, and sunset mingled with the dawn, it was very evident that old Sol would not show his face in Kiruna that day. Hurrah! I have got beyond the sunrise. I am in the land of the Midday Moon.

"And why is it not as notable a thing to see a day without a sunrise as to see a day without a sunset? Why do not people travel to northern Sweden or Norway to see the Midday Moon, as well as the 'Midnight Sun'? I venture to say that the phenomena of midwinter are even more glorious than those of midsummer. I cannot imagine that one could see any such wonderful sky tints in summer as in winter. For hours the sun's beams played upon the feathery clouds of pale blue and constantly changed them from glory to glory.

"At one time the brilliant tints predominated and the splashes of golden color lighting up the white snow put even Turner's pictures to the blush.

After many minutes these fiery colors changed to exquisite green and blue, and broken, opalescent hues adorned the clouds. Then a red gleam shone under one dark blue cloud. The sun seemed to summon all its strength for one last burst of glory, and the western sky, which I thought had passed its acme, glowed once more with a deep red, as though some vast furnace were throwing its hidden light upon the clouds. For more than four hours this wonderful display lasted, as sunrise faded into sunset, and it was not until nearly three o'clock this afternoon that the last beam of day had entirely faded."

"But even when the last ray of the setting sun (which had never risen) had faded away, the glories of the Arctic night did not disappear. Indeed, they had but just begun, for the aurora borealis began to shoot out its wavy lines of fire in the northern sky. Higher and higher the waves mounted toward the zenith, until they arched overhead. Palpitating like a living thing, the white would change to green, and the green to a reddish glow, and all the time the streamers that seemed to be shooting up as from a mighty volcano on either side of the North Pole waved and wavered like banners in the wind."

Thought and Expression
Resolute thoughts find words for themselves and make their own vehicle. Inspiration and Expression are relative sides. He who feels deeply will express strongly. The language of slight sensation is naturally feeble and superficial.—Sir Philip Francis.

A Study of Light and Color

[From Wordsworth's poem, "An Evening Walk."]

Just where a cloud above the mountain rears
An edge all flame, the broadening sun appears;
A long blue bar its aegis orb divides,
And breaks the spreading of its golden tides;
And now that orb has touched the purple sheep,
Whose softened image penetrates the deep.
Cross the calm lake's blue shades the cliffs aspire,
With towers and woods, a "prospect all on fire";
While coves and secret hollows, through a ray
Of fainter gold, a purple gleam betray.
Each slip of lawn the broken rocks between
Shines in the light with more than earthly green;
Deep yellow beams the scattered stems illume.

West's Views Influence Constable

"I have heard Constable say that under some disappointment," C. R. Leslie writes in his biography of the artist, "I think it was the rejection at the Academy of my view of Flatford Mill, he carried a picture to Mr. West, who said, 'Don't be disheartened, young man, we shall hear of you again; you must have loved nature very much before you could have painted this.' He then took a piece of chalk, and showed Constable how he might improve the chiaroscuro by some additional touches of light between the stems and branches of the trees, saying, 'Always remember, sir, that light and shade never stand still. Constable said it was the best lecture, because a practical one, on chiaroscuro he ever heard. Mr. West, at the same time, said to him, 'Whatever object you are painting, keep in mind its prevailing character rather than its accidental appearance (unless in the subject there is some peculiar reason for the latter), and never be content until you have transferred that to canvas. In your skies, for instance, always aim at brightness, although there are states of the atmosphere in which the sky itself is not bright.'

do not mean that you are not to paint solemn or lowering skies, but 'even in the darkest effects there should be brightness. Your darks should look like the darks of silver, not of lead or slate.' This advice was not addressed to an inattentive ear.

"Constable acknowledged many obligations to the amiable president of the Academy, in whom every young artist found a friend; but the greatest was one which possibly affected the whole course of his life." This was when he advised Constable not to accept the position of drawing master in a school, telling him that if he did so he must give up "all hopes of distinction," and even undertaking an explanation of his refusal to the friend who had offered the post. To this affair Constable alludes in the next letter:

"London, May 29th, 1802. . . . It is sufficient to say that had I accepted the situation offered, it would have been a . . . blow to all my prospects of perfection in the art I love. For these few weeks past, I believe I have thought more seriously of my profession, than at any other time of my life; of that which is the surest way to excellence. I am just returned from



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lanterman's Mill and Falls, Mill Creek Park, Youngstown, Ohio

The first house in Youngstown was built by Col. James Hillman, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. At that time goods were forwarded upon pack horses across the country from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where Cleveland now stands, and were shipped thence in schooners to Detroit. These caravans often consisted of as many as one hundred horses, with perhaps a dozen men. The journey included crossing

the

Big Beaver, the Mahoney, and the Cuyahoga rivers. The first house built in Cleveland was a log hut erected for the storage of these goods. In Howe's "Historical Collections" we read:

"In 1796, when returning from one of these trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoney River, (Hillman) discovered a smoke on the bank near the present site of the village of Youngstown, and on proceeding to the spot, he found Mr. Young

(the proprietor of the township) who, with Mr. Wolcott, had just arrived to make a survey of his lands. . . . Mr. Hillman remained with them a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town, to celebrate the Fourth of July, and Mr. Hillman was induced to return and commence the settlement of the town by building a house. This was about the first settlement made in the Western Reserve." At a meeting of the pioneers of the Ma-

honey Valley in 1877, Kate Brownlee Sherwood read an historical poem which contained these stanzas:

"O valley rich in fertile plain,
In mighty forests proud and tall,
In waving fields of corn and grain,
In ferny glen and waterfall;
"O valley where the panting forge
Has stirred the bosom of the world,
Till, lo! on every hillside gorge
The flags of labor are unfurled;
"O valley rich in sturdy soil,
In all that makes a people great,
We hail thee Queen of Buckeye soil,
And fling our challenge to the State."

A Journey to Harran

"And Terah took Abram his son and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife, and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there." And it happened. Mrs. Wilkins writes in "By Desert Ways to Bagdad," "that we, sojourning in this land, bethought ourselves of this journey of Abraham; we also, therefore, arose one morning and took two horses of the horses of Ur, and three Zaptiehs also upon horses, and we set

our servants upon mules, and departed across the plain to visit this Harran, the city of Nahor; and there came with us a lady of the American Mission and her servant Jacobah and a young Armenian friend; and they also were upon mules. And we all rode together across the plain of Mesopotamia, of which it is written: 'When corn comes from Harran, then there is plenty; when no corn comes, then there is hunger.' And even as we rode, the villagers were gathering in barley, the clean white straw, with its well-filled heads; and from time to time we came also upon a couple of sleek-skinned oxen drawing the wooden plow through the soil, making the furrows for the next year's seed; and the soil, where it was turned, was of rich red color, beside the yellow stubble which was yet unbroken."

"Now Harran is eight hours across the plain from Ur; . . .

"Now consider the journey of Terah and Abraham. There were his women and his children, his camels, his mamservants and his maid-servants, his asses and his she asses, his oxen and flocks of sheep; and they would cause him to delay on the road, for they cannot be overdriven; yet, even as the Arab tribes journey today, the caravan of Terah and Abraham would reach this Harran on the second day from the day they left Ur of the Chaldees; and the land of Canaan, the land towards which they journey, would still be far distant."

"And we, marveling, pondered on the words of the learned man who has said that the Harran of Terah and Abraham lies not here but at one day's journey from the city of Damascus."

"But why . . . be vexed over the words of learned men? for, whether it be that Terah stayed at this Harran,

even the Harran we are now approaching, or whether he journeyed on day by day over the plains to the city of Damascus, for us, as our noiseless steps trod the soft earth, these silent plains yet echoed with the tinkling of his camel-bells, the bleating of his innumerable herds, and the cries of his men-servants and his maid-servants. "And the sun was yet high in the heavens when the walls of the city of Harran rose up before us; and as we rode through the fields without the city walls we looked, and behold there was a well in the field, and near it were gathered flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, for it was out of that well that they watered the flocks. And it was at the time of the evening, the time that the women go out to draw water; and we drew rein and watched them, even as Jacob watched Rachel. And these daughters of the men of the city were dark-eyed and blue-smocked, and they balanced their pitchers on their heads; and they went down into the well. Down the slippery stones which were worn by the feet of the generations which begat Rachel and Rebekah. And on beholding the strangers some of them ran back, even as Rebekah on beholding the servant of Isaac, and told their mothers; and some of them, even as Rachel on beholding Jacob, emptied their pitchers into the troughs and bade us water our horses. And the herdsmen gathered them together and looked at us in silence; and their look was long and straight, like the look of those who have the habit of looking far, as far as where the sun sinks on the horizon; and we, wondering, held our peace. Of what avail it, that we should vex ourselves as to whether this indeed were the Harran where Terah stayed on his way to the Land of Canaan, here are we in the fertile regions, without the walls of city, by the side of a well where the maidens come down to fetch water and where the flocks are gathered at the going down of the sun. And we bethought ourselves of those ancient days; and we said unto the herdsmen, even as Jacob said unto the herdsmen as they tended the cattle of Laban, 'Whence be ye?' and they answered us saying, 'Of Harran are we.'

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Penalty of Lawbreaking

IN THE sharp refusal of the United States to enter into any new or supplementary or interpretative agreement with Berlin as to Article 23 of the Treaty of 1799, because of her deliberate disregard of the obligations she assumed in signing that document, Germany has a foretaste of what she may reasonably expect when the time comes for framing and signing a peace convention, should she be unable to dictate its terms. In treating contracts with other nations as "scraps of paper," when it suited her purpose to do so, she has, or the Government which speaks for her has, forfeited the right to be treated or respected as a responsible or dependable party. Secretary Lansing informs her Foreign Office in plain terms that certain of her acts, from the sinking of the William P. Frye, early in the war, to the present time, have been such as to render it impossible for the United States to look with favor upon her request that the scope of the treaty in question shall be broadened at this time, even though Germany is willing to enter into a new obligation.

There is connected with this matter a circumstance which, while the secretary does not refer to it, is still fresh in the memory of the people of the United States. At the time when diplomatic relations with Germany were severed by President Wilson, an official of the Foreign Office in Berlin at first requested Ambassador Gerard, then under recall, to sign a paper giving to Article 23 such an interpretation as Germany wished to have placed upon it. On his refusal to comply, an attempt was made to intimidate him, and, upon further and positive refusal, the Embassy telephone wires were cut, and the Ambassador and his staff were subjected to many petty but vindictive annoyances. All this, notwithstanding that the official of the Foreign Office must have known, and undoubtedly did know, that, even as an Ambassador, Mr. Gerard had no authority to confirm any alteration in a treaty, while as a private citizen, which was all that he was at the time, it would have been absurd for him to undertake to do so.

Very likely the purpose of Germany in communicating its request through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who was acting in Washington for Berlin, was mainly to show, if possible, that the matter was not forced upon Mr. Gerard merely to embarrass him or to provide ground for his detention, but that there was behind it all a sincere desire to have the scope of the treaty broadened. However this may be, a proposal from Wilhelmsstrasse, which Secretary Lansing says, in his note, might be regarded in a very different light under other conditions, has been flatly rejected.

Secretary Lansing avoids details, yet he condenses into small space many counts of an indictment to which Germany sooner or later must plead, on which she must sooner or later stand trial. In disregarding her obligations under the very treaty which she would now have broadened, she assumed for herself a license which left her free to deal ruthlessly and mercilessly with the shipping of the United States and with the lives and property of its citizens. She utterly ignored Article 13 of the Treaty of 1799, that "No such articles carried in the vessels or by the subjects or citizens of either party to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals," and that in the case of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port or further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage. The German method has been to sink the ship, sometimes with, sometimes without, warning, in many cases paying no heed whatever to the rights of the other signatory to the treaty, or to the rights of humanity.

After running over the list of contract violations chargeable to the Berlin Government, many of which have been confessed, with attempts at justification, Secretary Lansing, referring to Article 23, says: "It is now proposed by the Imperial German Government to enlarge the scope of this article so as to grant to German subjects and German property remaining in the United States in time of war the same treatment in many respects as that enjoyed by neutral subjects and neutral property in the United States." He has not, however, been able to see how, having failed to live up to the terms of a treaty with the United States while the nations were at peace, Germany would live up to them when they were at war, and he adds:

This Government is seriously considering whether or not the treaty of 1828 and the revised articles of the treaties of 1785 and 1799 have not, in effect, abrogated by the German Government's flagrant violations of their provisions, for it would be manifestly unjust and inequitable to require one party to an agreement to observe its stipulations and to permit the other party to disregard them. It would appear that the mutuality of the undertaking has been destroyed by the conduct of the German authorities.

Read between the lines, what the Government at Washington is "seriously considering" is evidently whether, since Germany has destroyed, contrary to treaty stipulations, United States shipping on the high seas, the United States is not legally entitled, at least, to seize German shipping in its ports, and other property of German subjects within its borders.

There is always a time when the lawbreaker must pay the penalty. That time seems to be drawing near for Germany.

Spanish Unity

IN view of the fact that all parties, or, at any rate, all parties that really count, in Spain, are united on a definite policy in regard to the latest developments of

the war, it is important to ascertain exactly what that policy is. Spain, from the beginning of the present struggle, has maintained her neutrality after a particularly successful fashion. She has been placed in many difficult positions, and has had her own share of the troubles that flow from the fact that, although a nation may be officially neutral, it is impossible to control public opinion beyond certain limits. The carefully organized German propaganda, which, in the early days of the war, had practically everything its own way in Spain, provoked retaliations, and, before very long, the authorities were faced with a spontaneous propaganda in favor of the Allies, which at one time threatened, especially in the land of unrest around Barcelona, to lead to serious consequences. Señor Lerroux, the indefatigable champion of the Allied cause, openly defied all Government orders regarding the things which might and might not be said in public regarding the war, and not only openly addressed meetings in favor of the Allies, but repaired to France, inspected the French lines, posted back to Spain, his pockets bulging with notes, and filled the authorities with deep concern by threatening to write a book.

Ministers, however, have always shown themselves more than judicial in their choice of language. The statesman out of office might indulge his feelings in an occasional outburst, but the statesman in office was meticulous in his neutrality. Thus Count de Romanones has always protested where protest was called for. He has, moreover, done everything possible to avoid an open breach with Germany, and for his every move he has, to an increasing extent, managed to secure the support of all that is best in Spanish politics. In his most recent pronouncement on the subject the Spanish Premier affords a valuable summary of the Spanish attitude. Spain, he says in effect, has an unavoidable duty to perform, namely, to protect the lives and property of her citizens. She desires to maintain her neutrality, but she is definitely determined to conform to all the exigencies of her duty, however difficult that may be.

All the indications show that, in putting into practice, as occasion might require, the fundamental idea underlying such a policy, even if it should at last involve the country in war, Count de Romanones would have the vigorous support of all parties. Already Señor Dato has shown himself even more in favor of the Romanones policy than Romanones himself.

Canada Seeks a Bumper Crop

THE fact seems assured that if foresight, determination and intelligent cooperative effort can be made the determining factors, the grain and produce crops of Canada this year will surpass, in yield and in variety, any heretofore harvested in the Dominion. With natural resources virtually unlimited, there has been added the spur of loyalty and that of stern necessity. The demand for wheat for export is great now, and quite likely will be insistent when the crops are ready to be marketed.

The farmers of Canada are learning, partly from experience and partly from the teaching of agricultural experts, the lesson which the farmers in the great wheat belt in the States learned by a slower and more expensive process. This is that, in the production of any crop, especially in the successful and continued production of wheat, there is need of a measure of intelligence and vigilance that embraces much more than the simple processes of plowing and sowing. The experimental and research work, carried on extensively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, along lines similar to those followed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and by the agricultural colleges of both Canada and the states, has made the way much plainer for the tiller of the soil.

But even with what would, in ordinary times, prove a sufficient measure of industrial preparedness, with determination fixed upon attainment, and with seed, land, and machinery sufficient to make the desired achievement possible, it is found, after a careful survey, that the available man power of the Dominion is not sufficient to sustain a greatly increased effort along agricultural lines. Mr. R. B. Bennett, Director-General of National Service, has announced, after an extended trip through the so-called prairie provinces, that there is no surplus agricultural labor to be had in Canada at this time. He emphasizes the fact that farming, as conducted in the prairie country, requires skilled labor, for the most part. Untrained men, it is pointed out, cannot handle six or eight-horse teams and the ponderous machinery which they propel, much less the steam and gasoline tractors which are coming more and more into common use. Quite naturally, those who feel the responsibility of meeting what seems to be a difficult situation, are looking across the border to the Western states for recruits. The call is for 5000 men in Manitoba, 5000 in Saskatchewan, and 2500 in Alberta. Already plans have been made, and a sufficient appropriation is assured, for a canvass of the Western states by picked scouts, who will endeavor to induce approximately 12,500 citizens of the United States to cross the border and work, at least during the seeding season. As an attraction, it is proposed that the Dominion and provincial governments shall bear a portion of the railway fare of the men thus employed. Immunity against enforced military service will be assured.

It will be interesting to watch the result of this campaign. There is not, it is well known, a great surplus of farm labor in the United States; but there does exist in the States more than a sentimental feeling of cooperation. This has already been manifested in the determination of many men in the Republic to enlist with Canadian regiments being formed for service across the seas. This purpose has been accomplished in numberless instances, often, no doubt, surreptitiously. It therefore seems reasonable to suppose that, with the assurance of congenial employment in a peaceful occupation, the response to the call to work on the land will be such as to meet the need.

India and Home Rule

IT is very welcome to find that, in regard to the much-discussed question of Home Rule in India, leaders of Indian thought are seeking more and more to attain and maintain a just perspective. On no question in Indian affairs, perhaps, is it possible to talk more loosely, or to disregard facts more convincingly, than on the Home Rule question. The demand is, of course, based on the inalienable right of every nation to govern itself, and it is generally formulated, in the first instance, at any rate, by men who are fully qualified to take part in such government. These men, however, apparently ignore the fact that, as Professor Ramsey Muir recently expressed it, India is "a big place"; that the vast majority of her great population have no conception of what self-government, in a political sense, means and involves, and that many years of patient effort may be necessary before the standard of education, throughout the country, is raised sufficiently to insure self-government against becoming the government of the many by the few.

In these circumstances, the speech delivered at the recent annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, at Lucknow, by the president of the congress, the Hon. Ambedkar Charan Mozuendar, is particularly satisfactory. The president emphasized the right of India to attain self-government. India, he said, must cease to be a dependency, and be raised to the status of a self-governing State, as an equal partner, with equal rights and responsibilities as an independent unit of the Empire. They fixed no time limit, he declared, but there must, henceforth, be a distinct tendency visible in every branch of the administration to inspire trust in the future policy of the Government. "On our part, gentlemen," he added, and this is, of course, the kernel of the whole matter, "we must be content to ascend step by step."

It is just this attitude that is taken up by the Aga Khan, whose sympathy with the idea of "India a Nation" has never been questioned. Addressing a meeting of the All-India Moslem League, in London, about three and a half years ago, the Aga Khan, in a memorable address, spoke of the goal of Indian self-government as still distant. He, however, spoke of it as a goal, a goal which, no doubt, every Indian might well set before himself; his one concern was that his fellow countrymen should not, as he expressed it, "jump at the apple when only the blossoming stage was over." Since then India has made steady advances; indeed, the ground gained politically, during the last two and a half years, is in every way remarkable; but the arguments against undue haste, and in favor of the step-by-step policy advocated at Lucknow by Mr. Mozuendar, remain as cogent as ever.

The Tortoise Islands

THERE is, at least, an interesting probability that the United States may soon come into possession of some more islands, this time on the western side of the American continents, and some almost, if not quite, as valuable, as the site or center of defenses for the Panama Canal, as those recently acquired by purchase from Denmark. The islands in question belong to Ecuador; they are situated in the Pacific about 700 miles to the west of that Republic, are largely mountainous, and have an area of about 2400 square miles, with a very small population, mostly fishermen and turtle hunters. The islands get their name, Galapagos, from the abundance of tortoises found along their shores.

The construction of the Panama Canal has turned attention, both in Ecuador and the United States, to the advisability of making the transfer, but as far back as 1851 negotiations between the two countries looking to that end were carried on. At that time the Galapagos group was rich in guano, and the United States was concerned in preserving that valuable deposit for itself rather than letting it go to other nations. The islands had a growth of the orchilla, a dyewood, at one time, and doubtless are well provided in this respect still, but advance in chemistry has rendered the wood comparatively valueless.

If the United States should obtain possession of the archipelago for \$3,000,000, the price put upon it in 1851, or for a fair advance upon that price, it would be getting a bargain, considering the high cost of islands on the other side of the continents. Moreover, it would become possessed of about 40,000 head of wild cattle, which might help to relieve the leather market, even if the meat should be found tough; and, in addition, 20,000 wild donkeys, which might be trained for mountain-trail traffic in some of the national parks. But the islands would be useful to the purchaser mainly, if not exclusively, as a naval station.

There are about a dozen islands in the group, besides numerous islets and rocks. The largest body of land in the archipelago is Albemarle Island, while the others of consequence are named Indefatigable, Narborough, James, Charles, Chatham and Grande, names reminding one somewhat of a fleet of warships. All are of volcanic origin and full of extinct craters, one peak on Albemarle, directly under the equator, rising to an altitude of 5020 feet. The soil is practically barren. The climate is comparatively cool.

The Galapagos have had their romances. In the days of Spanish ascendancy in the Western Hemisphere they were the resort of buccaneers and freebooters. The wildness of the scenery has appealed to the adventurous from time to time, as the remarkable rock formations have to geologists, but inaccessibility has deterred many from venturing upon a visit to the islands. The Ecuadorian Government has made several fruitless attempts to establish colonies upon them, but all have failed, and it is only at long intervals that they are now visited by vessels from the mainland. Ecuador, in fact, has little use for or interest in the islands, and, doubtless would be glad to sell them for a price which would compensate for any sacrifice of pride attendant upon loss of the islands.

In view of the events of the last two and a half years, it does not seem good policy for the United States

to disregard fair opportunities of acquiring islands that may be used as naval or coaling stations. There is hardly room for doubt that some of the South Atlantic and South Pacific islands have been used by a belligerent Power for supply and repairing purposes during the present war. It is not inconceivable that a group of islands like the Galapagos might easily be so used in present circumstances. These, in particular, are too close to the Panama Canal to be left open and inviting to the first comer. One consideration in the purchase of this archipelago has thus far been studiously avoided. Unless all accounts are untrustworthy, the acquisition of the islands would open to the tourists of the North, wearied of the excitement of modern fashionable resorts, an opportunity of indulgence in one of the most restful and peaceful outdoor sports of which there is any present knowledge, that of watching contests of speed among the turtles along the island beaches.

Notes and Comments

NO, THERE is not the least thing new under the sun! Take the word "movies," which is in every newspaper of the United States today. Could there be anything newer, or more surely a product of this Twentieth Century? But almost the identical term, in form and in meaning, was used by Milton in 1644, when he published his famous pamphlet "Areopagitica," appealing to Parliament in behalf of "unlicensed printing," or, as we would say, the freedom of the press. Upholding the theory that full liberty of choice was conferred upon Adam, Milton wrote—"He had been else a mere artificial Adam, such an Adam as he is in the motions." The puppet shows of Cromwellian times, which Milton thus made to serve his ends, usually represented Bible history, and their dissimilarity to the "movies" of Boston, New York, or Chicago, may be said to be a mere mechanical difference.

THE word, however, is a good deal older than Milton. It occurs first in the year immediately following the defeat of the Armada, in a sentence in which a "motion" is used in conjunction with pageants and masks as a synonym for a puppet show. Just ten years later Ben Jonson, in one of his plays, writes, "They say, there's a new Motion of the city of Nineveh, with Jonas, and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge." Shakespeare, indeed, uses the term for a show in "The Winter's Tale," and for the puppet itself, in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," as for that matter does Ben Jonson. The word occurs again, this time in the writings of Swift, just a century later.

"As in a theatre the ignorant fry,
Because the cords escape their eye,
Wonder to see the motions fly."

GOVERNMENT officials at Ottawa, Ont., have come to the conclusion that it is useless to attempt to keep up with sensational rumors relating to the war, so they have decided to abandon, in future, all denials. This seems a wise course, and it will probably do more than anything else to discourage the alarmist and lead him to seek some legitimate employment.

THE war is certainly causing the reviving of many values. Thus Signor Bissolati, the well-known Italian Minister, who recently visited London and Paris, is as proud of his sergeant's stripes, as is M. Herriot, the Food Controller of France, of his rank of corporal, to take only two instances almost at random. But then, was not Peter the Great, Tsar of all the Russias, just as proud of his position of "bombardier" in his own army, and of "skipper" in his own navy?

AMIDST such serious talk as reports of preparation for the internment of certain of the foreign-born element of the United States population, it is amusing to hear such stories as that which comes to hand of a peddler of vegetables in a Boston suburb, who, as the saying is, "makes conversation" with the good housewives amongst whom he carries on a door to door business, by describing himself now as of German descent, again as of Irish parentage, telling in much detail the experiences of his parents in the "Fatherland" or "the Old Country" as the case may be. There is, after all, a spice of fun in this clever fellow's opportunism.

MAYOR FREDERICK T. WOODMAN of Los Angeles, Cal., is said to have offered his hearty support of a movement looking to the cutting of the State of California in two, by the creation of a boundary line running from east to west along the Tehachapi range. Such a project has been proposed more than once, only to be defeated through the influence of the tens of thousands of admirers of California residing in other states, who do not want their affections divided.

THERE are, of course, differences in soil, but, when people talk about making back-lot gardens this spring, they might as well be reminded of something that happened to a Kansas back-lot gardener last season. He planted pumpkins. They grew, and they continued to grow until they ran over the neighboring back lots and climbed the porches of neighboring houses and trespassed even upon the alley and the street. Everybody within the block made free with that man's pumpkins, and yet a petition was sent to the town council asking that he be forbidden to grow things this year. He has compromised the matter by erecting a close wire fence around his premises, and the neighbors are now afraid his pumpkins will grow upward until they shut out the afternoon sun.

THE many people in England who are resorting to the keeping of fowls as a means of meeting the high price of eggs, will not, of course, be discouraged by the alleged contrariness in hens which was discovered by a certain fictitious character many years ago. She had no patience with hens, she said; they laid most when eggs were cheapest, and often declined to lay at all, for weeks on end, when a good supply of eggs would have been worth a small fortune to their owner.